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## France, Germany Send Planes

### Spain Burn Victims Airlifted

From Wire Dispatches  
SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, Spain, July 12 — Foreign planes flew mercy missions to Spain today to pick up badly burned survivors from a Mediterranean campsite that was virtually incinerated by a blazing gas tanker truck.

Victims were flown home to France, West Germany and Belgium and sent to hospitals with special burn clinics.

The Health Ministry in Madrid said tonight that an official count listed 121 dead and 104 injured. Unofficial totals ranged as high as 139. Police had reported yesterday that 180 bodies had been recovered.

**Little Chance for Burned**  
A ministry spokesman said that 80 percent of the injured are not expected to survive the severe burns. At the Francisco Franco Hospital in Barcelona, doctors said they expected only 2 of 45 victims there to survive.

The Swiss Air Rescue Service said in Zurich that there were almost 100 very seriously burned patients "who have virtually no chance of survival."

The West German Rescue Air

Service flew out 30 badly burned West German survivors for treatment in Frankfurt.

A French plane also left with an undetermined number of victims.

An insurance company chartered

a private plane to evacuate a Belgian father and daughter.

After reports abroad that Spanish authorities had prevented foreign victims being flown out of the country, the Health Ministry said

that they could be evacuated if they could identify themselves or be identified by a relative or consular official.

**Identification Hampered**

Consular officials at the scene from France, West Germany and Britain were unable to provide lists of the dead or injured. Police said corpses were so badly burned that identification was almost impossible. A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that 73 of the 90 West Germans signed in at the campsite had been accounted for.

Two West German Air Force Boeing 707s carried 30 doctors, 27 government identification experts and aid materials to Barcelona and Valencia.

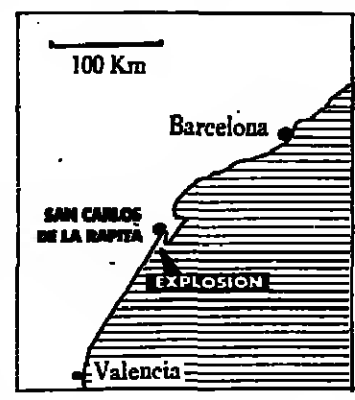
The civil governor of Tarragon province, banned tanker trucks from using national roads — such as route 340 past San Carlos de la Rapita where the explosion took place — and ordered them to use wide-laned motorways. About 100 local residents had blocked traffic for an hour on the road, demanding a ban on gas trucks in the area. Law enforcement officials made no attempt to stop the demonstrators.



Spanish Red Cross workers aid a grief-stricken man whose wife and two children perished in the fireball at the campsite.



Burned frames of cars and trailers evoke the devastation at Spanish campsite where tanker exploded.



The driver of the tanker truck, Francisco Imbernou Villena, died instantly. His watch had stopped at 2:36 p.m.

Local police said they thought the truck might have blown a tire before it careened into the campsite.

**Cyclist Saw Flames**

A motorcyclist following the tanker said that he saw flames coming from the back of it when it was about 100 meters from the camp.

Most of the 500 to 600 tourists to the Los Alfaques camp near here were basking in the mid-afternoon sun in bathing suits when the tanker thundered into the site.

A fireball engulfed sunbathers, tents, cars, 12 bungalows and a discotheque. The blast, heard more than two kilometers away, gouged a crater and blew charred bodies over an area of 1,000 square meters.

Civil Guard frogmen were called in to search the Mediterranean for victims blown into the sea only a few meters from the camp.

The holocaust lasted 10 seconds. It turned husbands, wives and children into blackened corpses and sent survivors fleeing to the sea, the camp swimming pool and showers to sooth their burns.

"It was just like an atomic bomb," said Juan Derdera, a waiter in the camp bar. He saw a jet of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Spanish Driver Averts Injuries In Truck Blast

PALENCIA, Spain, July 12 (AP) — A truck carrying 410 butane gas bottles and four of propane gas caught fire and exploded today near Ventosa de Pisuerba, north of here.

Police said that the driver, Carlos Alonso Rodriguez, averted a catastrophe by getting the truck off the road. He escaped and no one was hurt.

Mr. Alonso saw his engine on fire and immediately left the road, got out and began to warn off other vehicles.

The truck exploded, breaking windows in the town and cutting traffic for about an hour.

**U.S. Aide in New Delhi**

NEW DELHI, July 12 (Reuters) — U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs David Newsom had talks today with Prime Minister Morarji Desai and External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Mr. Newsom said that the United States was searching for ways "to broaden, not to narrow" relations with the Russians.

His remarks came during two 30-minute interviews with reporters from countries involved in the Soviet television film on the current trials of dissidents.

The Moscow bureau of the West German ARD television network was informed today that Soviet authorities would not transmit any television film of trial activities "because of the anti-Soviet campaign in West Germany."

The American Broadcasting Co. applied for facilities to relay its television film in the United States by satellite and the request was rejected yesterday. Soviet officials told ABC: "We will not provide any facilities today or tomorrow because of the anti-Soviet campaign abroad. We will not help with that campaign."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also stressed that a substantial reduction in Japan's high trading surplus is another essential precondition for a meaningful agreement in Bonn.

"The essential U.S. contribution is thus to cut its oil imports, while Japan's is to reduce its trade surplus and increase sharply its aid to the developing world," he said.

Although Mr. Schmidt was careful not to challenge Mr. Carter in public, he appeared as concerned as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing about the Carter administration's inability or

unwillingness to reduce the U.S. dependence on imported oil.

"In my view this is the most important single source of upheaval in the worldwide network of trade and payments and it should be corrected," he said.

**Masked Concern**  
Western Europe's growing fixation with U.S. oil imports actually masks its concern about the sinking dollar. Allies of the United States are naturally resentful that the U.S. administration, which has been urging them to conserve energy, should have failed singularly to practice what it preached.

But for them, reducing oil imports is also the easiest way to curb the high U.S. trade deficit and strengthen the dollar.

European countries like Germany, with successful exporting industries, argue that the falling dollar is forcing up the value of their currencies and squeezing the profitability of their industries. As a result, it becomes more difficult to persuade businessmen to invest more and spur growth without renewed inflation, as the United States is always urging them to do.

In recent weeks, West German (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Comment on Shcharansky

### Carter Calls Charges In Soviet Case False

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — President Carter, in an interview released today, said that the treason charges lodged by the Soviet Union against Jewish dissident Anatoli Shcharansky are "patently false," and the Kremlin knows it.

In his first public comment on the prosecution of Mr. Shcharansky and fellow dissident Alexander Ginzburg, Mr. Carter said the trials represent an attack on all those who believe in basic human liberty.

The Kremlin, said Mr. Carter, will win nothing for the Soviet Union but worldwide condemnation because of the trials.

The president, interviewed yesterday by a group of Western European journalists, said he did not see the cases as a slap at him by Moscow, however. "I don't look on it that way," he said.

He said that the treason charges lodged against Mr. Shcharansky are "an attack on every human being who lives in the world, who

believes in basic human freedoms and is willing to speak for these freedoms or fight for them."

The Russians are trying Mr. Ginzburg on charges of anti-Soviet activities.

"The allegation that Shcharansky was a spy for the United States is patently false," Mr. Carter said. "The Soviets know it to be false."

Mr. Carter said the Russians are prosecuting Mr. Shcharansky "because he represents an element, a small group, in the Soviet Union who are fighting for the implementation of international agreements which the Soviets themselves have signed."

The president was referring to UN pacts that protect a person's right to emigrate, speak freely and live with his family.

Mr. Carter insisted that the United States is searching for ways "to broaden, not to narrow" relations with the Russians.

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en-nation summit in West Germany later this week.

[Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young was quoted as saying there were "hundreds, maybe even thousands of people I would call political prisoners" in U.S. prisons.]

[In an interview in Geneva with the Paris daily Le Matin, the ambassador in the United Nations reportedly said that he had been a "political prisoner" 10 years ago when he was arrested in a civil

rights demonstration in Atlanta. [The interview is said to have been conducted by State Department spokesman Robert Toth, who is currently engaged in SALT negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva, according to Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times. State Department spokesman H. R. Haldeman said that the State Department did not share Mr. Young's equating of U.S. and Soviet prisoners. For Mr. Young's views on Africa, see page 5.]

**By Soviet Prosecutor**

### Eight-Year Sentence Sought for Ginzburg

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP) — The prosecutor in the Ginzburg trial today called for a sentence of eight years at hard labor and three years in Siberian exile.

Mr. Ginzburg, 41, is on trial in Kaluga, south of here, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. A member of the committee that publicized Soviet violations of the Helsinki human-rights accords, he has been convicted twice before. The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years in prison and five in exile.

Officials said that closing statements in the Ginzburg trial could be expected tomorrow and a verdict Friday.

Mr. Ginzburg's wife was forbidden to attend the third day of his trial after she was ejected yesterday for an outburst in the courtroom. However, Mr. Ginzburg's mother, Ludmila, 70, was allowed in.

Meanwhile, a signed statement by Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert Toth was introduced to

a Moscow court as evidence that Mr. Shcharansky was a spy, a Soviet official said.

Without mentioning Mr. Toth by name, an official who briefed reporters on the trial said that Mr. Shcharansky, 30, a Jewish activist who faces the death penalty, "had nothing to say" about the statement.

The court official in the Moscow gave no details of the Toth statement introduced as evidence. It appeared to be a protocol he signed after his interrogation by police about Mr. Shcharansky in June, 1977. The official referred only to "testimony by a foreign correspondent, a witness who was questioned during preliminary investigation and who cooperated with the military intelligence service of a capitalist state."

Mr. Toth, who has since left the Soviet Union, has denied that he ever worked for the CIA.

The court spokesman said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Vance Offers Gromyko New U.S. Arms Proposal

GENEVA, July 12 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today presented Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko with new U.S. proposals to limit missile systems as the SALT II session opened without mention of U.S. displeasure over the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko called a recess after asking Mr. Vance a few preliminary questions about the U.S. plan. It was believed that the foreign minister may have consulted with the Kremlin during the four-hour break.

But on returning to the U.S. arms office here for an afternoon meeting, Mr. Gromyko gave no indication what he thought of the proposals or how the negotiations were going.

"We're not yet in the middle of our negotiations," Mr. Gromyko told reporters. "It is too early to make predictions."

Mr. Vance said: "You are right."

Mr. Gromyko also declined to answer a question about whether

the trials of dissidents were impeding the progress of the talks.

"Trials, what trials?" he said. "I do not want to speak on the subject. You understand me correctly?"

Sometime during the two-day meeting, Mr. Vance is expected to give Mr. Gromyko a message from President Carter stressing U.S. concern over the trials of the two dissidents.

A spokesman for Mr. Vance said the secretary would wait until later in the talks to bring up the subject of the trials.

Mr. Vance has said repeatedly that the human rights issue must not interfere with the nuclear arms negotiations. A senior U.S. official said that objections within the Carter administration to Mr. Vance's meeting with Mr. Gromyko were dismissed because arms limitation was an "imperative" that could not be delayed.

Mr. Vance's spokesman added, however, that the secretary of state would emphasize to Mr. Gromyko "the importance of dealing fairly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Buy American, Carter Urges West Germany, Japan

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter said that the United States has kept its pledge to reduce oil imports and unemployment and wants West Germany and Japan to expand their economies and buy more U.S. goods.

Mr. Carter told a group of West European television correspondents that he had reviewed his commitments made at the London economic summit meeting last year and found that the United States was importing about a million barrels of oil a day less than in 1977.

He noted that the unemployment rate had dropped and that there had been a net increase of 6.4 million jobs since he took office almost 17 months ago.

Mr. Carter said that the United States was running up a big trade deficit because of its purchases of foreign manufactured goods, not oil.

"Of course, nations like Japan and Germany who sell a lot of manufactured goods to us like to talk about our oil imports, but they

don't deplore the fact that we also buy large quantities of manufactured goods from Japan and others."

**'Most Enthusiastic'**

Mr. Carter disputed assertions in the United States and abroad that he was going empty-handed to the Bonn economic summit meeting because "Congress had not approved legislation to discourage oil

consumption by reducing imports. He added: "I think we are the most enthusiastic nation among those who will be at the Bonn summit... We hope that the European nations and Japan will respond as enthusiastically as we are."

Mr. Carter said that pending a detailed analysis of the proposed European Economic Community monetary plan, he does not expect the system, if it is

adopted, to be used to harm the U.S. dollar or to erect any trade barriers against U.S. goods.

But Mr. Carter added that he had noticed that Italy and Britain have expressed some concern about the plan.

Mr. Carter said that he did not anticipate that the United States would intervene in the foreign exchange market to artificially change basic relationships between

the dollar, yen, mark or other currencies.

But, he said, "unwarranted aberrations of a transient nature we try to iron out, either by purchasing other currencies or by selling the dollar on occasion, and we cooperate with other nations as well."

He added that "the long-range trends, I think, have to be established primarily by overall market conditions, primarily trade balances."

### Pan Am Sues On Paris Route

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 (UPI) — Pan American World Airways filed suit yesterday in federal court to keep the Civil Aeronautics Board from lifting its suspension of Air France flights between Los Angeles and Paris.

The CAB suspended the flights, effective today, after the French government stopped Pan Am's flights to Paris.

Willard Marsh, a company spokesman, said Pan Am initiated the U.S. District Court action in San Francisco after learning that the CAB intended to vacate its order against Air France.

### 'Precondition' for Bonn Summit Success

### Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 12 (NYT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France today put President Carter publicly on notice that the Western economic summit this weekend in Bonn will fail unless he takes drastic action to cut back U.S. oil imports.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks, in an interview with Le Monde, echoed a similar warning to Mr. Carter by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in another newspaper interview earlier this week.

Taken together, the declarations underline Europe's conviction that the key to any Western plan at Bonn for ending the world recession is immediate U.S. action to curb its oil imports and strengthen the dollar.

"At the present time, an important reduction in U.S. oil imports is the precondition for an improvement in the world economy," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

**Signs of Impatience**

When reminded of probable congressional opposition to higher oil prices in view of the upcoming midterm elections, he showed signs of impatience.

"American internal politics is no concern of ours," he said. In a reference to U.S. Senate efforts to strip the president of his powers to tax imported oil, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "He [Mr. Carter] has several means at his disposal. If the Senate removes one, there are always others."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also

stressed that a substantial reduction in Japan's high trading surplus is another essential precondition for a meaningful agreement in Bonn.

"The essential U.S. contribution is thus to cut its oil imports, while Japan's is to reduce its trade surplus and increase sharply its aid to the developing world," he said.

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In recent weeks, West German (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



STAND-UP STRIKE — The 99 riders left in the Tour de France bicycle race refuse to cross the finish line in Valencia d'Agen yesterday, to protest their starting hours. The men also dismounted and walked with their bicycles during the race, which was later ruled no contest. The afternoon stage of the race was held without any trouble. Article, Page 13.



## Interior Minister at Scene

Continuing Basque Riots  
Posing Crisis for Madrid

From Wire Dispatches  
MADRID, July 12 — Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa today went to northern Spain for talks with public officials to try and restore peace in the restive Basque area.

His visit was made in the middle of nearly round-the-clock clashes between demonstrators and police that led many Basques to term the situation as "pre-civil war."

For the government in Madrid, it is one of the worst crises since Spain began to move toward democracy after the death of Franco in 1975. Most political parties in Spain have blamed Mr. Martín Villa for the situation and have asked for his resignation.

The recent violence began in Pamplona, where thousands of tourists had flocked for annual "running of the bulls" during the San Fermín fiesta. On Saturday, rightists and Basque autonomists clashed in the building, prompting the police to hurl smoke grenades and fire rubber bullets. A 23-year-old man was killed and more than 130 were injured in the 10 hours of rioting that followed.

The rioting then spread to San Sebastián, where a 19-year-old

Basque, Jose Ignacio Barandiran, was killed yesterday. Basque nationalist sympathizers in San Sebastián protesting the two deaths clashed again today with riot police but no casualties were reported.

Some quarters in San Sebastián were said to have been isolated with barricades erected by the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, labor sources in Bilbao estimated that more than 500,000 workers were idle in the Basque area to protest what Basque sources called "brutal repression" by police.

Shops and businesses remained closed and demonstrations and worker assemblies were reported in many towns. But officials in Bilbao said that the police were rarely seen in the streets and that no serious disorders had occurred.

Rail Lines Cut

Rail service remains disrupted between Spain and France. The state railway reported that the line between San Sebastián and Pasajes, to the north, were cut when six separate explosions were set off near San Sebastián. No one immediately claimed responsibility and it was not known when services could be restored.

About 2,500 trucks carrying goods for Western Europe already had been queuing along roads to Irún, the town bordering France, because of a strike for higher pay by customs employees.

Informants said that about a thousand travelers, most of them foreign tourists, were stranded at the railway station in Irún because hotels in the town were closed.

Public transport was halted in Guipuzcoa province, of which San Sebastián is the capital, while in neighboring Vizcaya province most heavy industry was affected by the strike and buses stopped running in the capital of Bilbao.

Arts Professor  
Slain in Turkey

ANKARA, July 12 (AP) — Unidentified assailants yesterday shot and killed a fine-arts professor from Hacettepe University and seriously wounded his wife, an Italian national, police reported.

Police said three gunmen, in a red car, blocked the way when Cebretin Comert and his wife, Maria, left in their car on the way to work this morning. When Mr. Comert stopped, the gunmen shot him and his wife and sped away. The gunmen's car was later found abandoned.

It was not immediately clear whether the assassination was politically motivated.

## Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

(Continued from Page 1)  
officials have made it clear that they will consider retaliatory action — as the trading partners want — only if the rest of the industrial world agrees to promote more stable currencies and to fight protectionism.

Gamasy Rejects Talk  
With Weizman Now

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters) — Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy has rejected a request from Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that they meet prior to a gathering in London on Monday of the Egyptian and Israeli representatives with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Middle East News Agency said today.

It said Mr. Weizman sent the request recently in a message to Gen. Gamasy, but the Egyptian minister replied that no meetings at that level could be held as long as there was nothing new to discuss. The two last met within the framework of a military committee in Cairo in March.

## Carter Pledge Sought

In particular, they want Mr. Carter to pledge himself to impose a tax on imported oil if Congress has not legislated reductions by a predetermined date.

Other European countries, such as Britain and Italy, agree that unstable currencies are bad for business confidence and tend to perpetuate the recession.

But they also see Germany's demand for more stable currency markets as an attempt to hang onto its trade surplus by keeping its exports competitive on world markets.

They are therefore pressing Ger-

10 Police Stations  
Bombed in N. Italy

PADUA, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Terrorists carried out simultaneous bomb attacks today against 10 police stations in and near Padua, causing slight damage and no injuries, police reported.

A caller told the Italian news agency ANSA that the attacks were made by the Worker Communist Organization.



Tanker portion of truck lies amid ruins of building it hit after careening into campsite in Spain with load of propylene gas. The gas exploded and burned entire families of campers on holiday.

## Gas Blast Victims Flown From Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

flame spew from the tanker as it entered the tree-ringed campsite about 160 kilometers southwest of Barcelona.

The tanker was carrying a full 43-cubic-meter load of propylene gas to the Puerto Liana refinery complex. The gas, the most volatile permitted on Spain's roads, is used in manufacturing plastics.

Witnesses said that the flames reached 200 meters high, giving off black smoke. They said that the fire, fed by the campers' bottled gas and the gasoline in car tanks, burned for two hours.

Twelve hours later, police floodlights picked out the smoldering wastes that appeared to stretch for two kilometers. Wheels from the tanker lay near the center of the crater it had formed.

Metal rods that might once have been tent props were strewn about. Dozens of burned cars, some with headlights still on, rested among scorched and blackened palm trees. Here and there were the traces of the lunches that the campers had been cooking.

Later, corpses that had been gathered and left under cots and papers were lifted into rows of coffins.

After the explosions, Dutch tourist Pierre de la Haye said: "I ran toward the site and saw people coming towards me, totally white without their skin. I dragged 30 or 40 people out of the sea."

Another Dutchman, Willem van de Walle Delt, said: "The trailer plowed through the wall of the site and split open. The gas ran out like water, and seconds later was ignited."

At their summit last week in Bremen, Common Market heads of state agreed to work for a "zone of monetary stability" in Europe. Although details remain hazy, both the German chancellor and the French president expect Mr. Carter to contribute to the quest for currency stability by promising action to reduce U.S. oil imports.

many to import more from them and help modernize their industries as a price for participating in Europe's currency stability plans.

Although France is far from being Europe's strongest economic member and has an even higher rate of inflation than Britain, its conservative government believes with Germany that financial stability is the key to Western recovery from the recession, rather than efforts to increase consumer demand.

Foes in Guyana  
Say Vote Rigged  
On Constitution

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 12 (AP) — Voters have endorsed drafting a new constitution for Guyana, government officials said yesterday, but opponents of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham contend that the voting was rigged.

Ballots from 28 of the 38 districts numbered 311,587 for and 7,699 against rewriting the constitution, inherited from Britain when Guyana became independent 14 years ago. There are 300,000 registered voters.

Cheddi Jagan, a Marxist and leader of the Communist-backed People's Progressive Party, urged people not to vote. Mr. Jagan, who is pro-Soviet, contended that no more than 10 percent of those eligible voted. The Rev. Andrew Morrison, a leading Roman Catholic figure, agreed with Mr. Jagan, charging that the voting was fixed.

The Soviet Union has been willing to make some concessions on both issues, but so far the concessions have not been enough to the satisfy the United States.

U.S. officials insist that there is no connection between the arms talks and human rights. However, Mr. Vance is keeping the human rights issue on front despite Mr. Gromyko's apparent determination to avoid long discussions of it.

The secretary has agreed to meet tomorrow, after his meeting with Mr. Gromyko, with the wife of Anatoli Shcharansky. Mr. Shcharansky is on trial for espionage and his wife is carrying out a campaign from Geneva to pressure the Soviet Union to halt the prosecution of her husband.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko conversed comfortably, and diplomatic cordiality was evident as they posed for photographers. However, no joint lunches or dinners are planned during the meeting.

Areas of Concern

U.S. concern over the growing Soviet missile power is one of the main obstacles to completion of an arms treaty. Another major stumbling block is the Soviet Backfire bomber, which the United States contends is a strategic weapon, the production and deployment of which should be limited.

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## Congressional Pressure Mounts

## U.S. Urged to Cool Soviet Ties

By Robert G. Kaiser  
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — Adverse political reaction to the Soviet Union's current political trials gathered around the White House yesterday, creating new pressure for a formal cooling of relations with Moscow.

This response had been predicted by diplomats and commentators for months, although administration officials revealed yesterday that extensive efforts had been made to win the release of one of the dissidents — Anatoli Shcharansky — before his trial began.

Senior officials in the administration acknowledged that whatever retaliatory measures President Carter adopts, the White House is powerless now to affect the outcome of Mr. Shcharansky's trial or other political trials in progress.

Mr. Carter was said to be looking for ways to respond that would not unravel "the mutually beneficial aspects" of Soviet-U.S. relations.

"There is pressure from inside and outside the government to do things that would be counterproductive and take us back to the Cold War," a Carter associate observed.

Symbolic Press Conference.

Perhaps the most symbolic event yesterday was a press conference at the Rayburn House Office Building. The television cameras were drawn there by the presence of Mrs. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who came to Washington to make a plea for Alexander Ginzburg, who is being tried in Kaluga, about 100 miles south of Moscow, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

Half a dozen senators and congressmen found room at the head table.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., used the opportunity to challenge Mr. Carter to cancel "today" two proposed sales of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., supported Mr. Jackson's idea and denounced the administration for "acquiescence in what is happening" in Soviet courts — "acquiescence that verges on complicity."

The Senate, by voice vote, adopted and sent to the House a "sense of the Congress" resolution urging "the Supreme Soviet and its leadership to seek a humanitarian resolution" of the "deplorable" trials.

[The House approved the resolution today, but some members continued to demand sterner action by Congress and the Carter administration, AP reported. The resolution was adopted by a House vote of 380-10.]

'Void' Helsinki Pact

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., urged the president to declare that the Helsinki agreement on European Security, including its human rights provisions, is "null and void."

The Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, told reporters outside the White House that the president should "pick up the telephone and call the Russians and say, 'Look, we're really upset about this. . . . We ain't going to be pushed around this way. And just so you know that it's all linked together, we're going to temporarily suspend the SALT talks, we're going to suspend any other talks we can lay our hands on.'"

I think the Russians are thumbing their nose at us and enjoying every minute."

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., repeated the call for suspension of the SALT talks, "until the Soviet government indicates it can keep its word." The trials of Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginzburg showed that the Soviets had violated their pledges in the Helsinki accord, Sen. Dole said.

Questioned later, Sen. Dole said that he meant the SALT talks should be suspended for 30 days. In response to a question, he said that he would also favor a suspension of grain sales to the Russians for 30 days. The Soviet Union is a prime customer for Sen. Dole's farm constituents.

White House officials accused the administration's congressional critics of failing to produce practical ideas for a response to the Soviet trials, which followed statements of support for Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginzburg from Mr. Carter, plus a presidential assurance that Mr. Shcharansky had no connection with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Talks Go On

The administration decided not to postpone this week's SALT negotiations between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Those talks began today in Geneva.

But White House officials said yesterday that there were only modest expectations for any progress.

Israel Claims Many  
Refugees Resettled

TEL AVIV, July 12 (Reuters) — A quarter of the 200,000 Palestinian refugees in the occupied Gaza Strip have been resettled and have left the refugee camps, Gen. Avraham Oriy, military coordinator in the occupied areas told Israeli newspaper editors yesterday.

Palestinian refugees number about half the 425,000 total population of the Gaza Strip, captured by Israel in 1967. A total of 6,700 families, numbering more than 40,000 people have been successfully resettled in modern housing projects, the editors were told.

ress, in part because Mr. Vance will use the meeting to raise U.S. views on the Soviet trials.

Mr. Vance is scheduled to meet in Switzerland with Mr. Shcharansky's wife, who now lives in Israel, after finishing his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

A meeting between Mr. Carter and Mrs. Shcharansky is also a possibility, sources said.

Officials indicated that if — as expected — Mr. Shcharansky is sentenced to prison camp at the end of his trial, the United States would approach the Russians to see if his release might be negotiated.

Before the trial began, an authoritative official said, Mr. Vance and the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, engaged in

"serious and active negotiations" on a possible release of Mr. Shcharansky, presumably in exchange for a person or persons held in the West.

Sources said that there were a number of alternatives still open to the president, particularly if the dissidents are convicted.

Among the options mentioned were lifting the White House and State Department accreditation of Soviet journalists in Washington, slowing up the issuance of U.S. visas to Russians, restricting their travel inside the United States, restricting or abolishing existing cooperative agreements in cultural and scientific fields, and, at a higher level, imposing stricter controls on trade.

U.S. Reporter Asserts  
Shcharansky Is No Spy

(Robert Toth, who served as The Los Angeles Times' Moscow correspondent from 1974 to 1977, has been accused by Soviet prosecutors of having acted as an agent for U.S. intelligence service by collecting secret information with Mr. Shcharansky's help. Mr. Toth was barred from leaving the Soviet Union and was questioned by the secret police in June, 1977, just before his scheduled three-year tour of duty came to an end.)

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 12 — Several of my stories have been cited during the treason trial of Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, but the one that appears to be the principal focus of Soviet anger appeared in the Los Angeles Times Nov. 22, 1976, under the headline "Russia: Indiscreetly Reveals 'State Secrets' Clues in Denials of Jewish Vistas."

It was written from information collected over a period of at least a month. Mr. Shcharansky and other Jewish activists provided the data — the names and former work places of Jews refused exit visas on grounds that they possessed "state secrets" as a result of their jobs. In fact, Mr. Shcharansky was named in the article, as were others.

There was nothing secret about any of it. All the information I collected in the Soviet Union was for publication in the Times.

It had occurred to me, after two years in Moscow, that Jews from a strikingly wide range of vocations were being denied exit on secrecy grounds, from football players to scientists, from waiters to engineers.

Secrets Were Old

Clearly, some of these people had once possessed secrets because of their previous work. It seemed obvious, however, that the intelligence value of such information had long perished, since none of the people had worked at all for more than five years.

More important, the capricious use of the "state secrets" excuse for refusing an exit visa to a former worker in the Soviet Milk and Meat Institute — for example — seemed worth a story.

Further, Mr. Shcharansky and others had already compiled long lists of persons who had been refused exit visas and had transmitted them to their supporters in the United States and Britain to elicit public support for their cause.

The list showed that some of the same work places at which these people supposedly had received "secret information," such as the Institute of the Chemical Ministry, were sometimes officially classified as open, or nonsecret, by Soviet officials.

For Buying Computers

The Russians used this kind of classification when they wanted to buy advanced equipment like computers from Western Europe and the United States — technology that Western governments would not sell to anything but "open" institutes.

For example, Jews who worked on three "oceanographic research vessels" ostensibly manned by scientists searching for knowledge, had been denied permission to emigrate on the grounds that they "learned their secrets at their former work places." This might suggest that the research vessels were actually spy ships.

My own scientific stories from Moscow that have been cited in the trial dealt with sociology, genetic engineering, space flights, and parapsychology. I am accused of "worming out information that is not subject to publication in the open (Soviet) press," a Soviet court official said.

My article on sociology described unrest in the Soviet Sociological Institute because of ideological restraints on questions to be asked in public-opinion polls. Only politically tailored questions could be asked lest non-Marxist replies came back.

Mr. Shcharansky and I had talked about sociology, much as he did with other Western correspondents to whom he offered his help — help intended to make correspondents more receptive to stories about Jews and dissidents that Mr. Shcharansky wanted to promote.

He mentioned a dissident social historian named Zinoviev, who had already published a book in the West, and he arranged — openly, on the telephone — that we visit him, which we did. There was nothing clandestine about it, and nothing "secret" came out of it.

On genetic engineering, I interviewed a top Soviet geneticist, V.

Engelhardt, on the subject of splicing genes to make new life species. An aged and much-respected scientist, he asked that I submit my story for his approval before publication. Departing from usual practice, I did show him the article, to which he strongly objected.

He had expected it to be in question-and-answer form, not part of a newspaper story, and he refused to approve it. I tore up the story and wrote another using information not obtained from him.

Translated Article

Most help came from E. Trifonov, who had been refused an exit visa but who has now emigrated. This help consisted of translating a technical article from a Soviet scientific journal. (The cost of his work was entered on my expense account.) Mr. Shcharansky knew of my project but, so far as I recall, he provided no information.

Mr. Trifonov, in fact, suggested just before his departure that I meet a friend of his, Valeri Petukhov, who was interested in parapsychology (as a sideline to his main job in pharmaceuticals). Mr. Petukhov made contact with me first through Mr. Shcharansky and then directly. A year ago, on the Moscow street, he gave me the article that precipitated my seizure by police.

It was part of a trap, it now seems certain. Dissident sources as well as Western diplomats later reported that he was "commended" by the Communist Party branch of his drug institute for "unmasking" me as a spy. So whatever "secrets" he was hiding in extraneous perception were, in all likelihood, never available for "worming out" from him.

In space activities, not all my reporting involved Mr. Shcharansky. I had applied for an interview with a cosmonaut during the Apollo-Soyuz flight, for example. It never came through. All questions about space that I asked of a psychologist named E. Axelrod, at a meeting he arranged with me through Mr. Shcharansky, got no useful responses. It turned out he knew almost nothing about space and so I did not write a story about it.

So there was no secret information provided to me by Mr. Shcharansky, and even under Soviet rules of what is secret information — traffic statistics, salaries of athletes, all information not officially released — there is no basis in my experience with him to support conviction for espionage.

Los Angeles Times

Police Battle 50  
At Belfast Event

BELFAST, July 12 (AP) — Police battled more than 50 youths today as Northern Ireland's 1 million Protestants celebrated their forebears' victory over Roman Catholic rivals at the battle of the Boyne in 1690.

Police headquarters said five officers were injured when the youths, many of them drunk, bombarded them with bottles and bricks in Belfast's Carlisle Circus quarter. Two youths were arrested on assault charges.

Police reported the clash was the only incident to mar "The Twelfth" as more than 100,000 Orangemen, members of a powerful Protestant organization, took part in 40 major parades and rallies.

Tokyo Gang Figure Shot  
TOKYO, July 12 (UPI) — A reported leader of the Japanese underworld was shot and wounded yesterday in a Tokyo nightclub in what authorities said could set off a gang war.

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**Italy Truck Protest  
Continues at Border**

BOLZANO, Italy, July 12 (AP) — A blockade of traffic near Austrian border points, in protest against a truck transit tax imposed by Austrian authorities, continued unabated today on the Italian side of the border.

About 1,000 trucks were blocking the Brenner Pass, and a 15-kilometer line on the Austrian side was making it difficult for tourists coming into Italy.

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# Micronesia Votes on Partial Independence From U.S.

By William Chapman  
SAIPAN, Mariana Islands, July 12 (WP) — In a referendum that could be decided by a few thousand ballots on remote islands, the people of Micronesia are voting today on a constitution giving them partial independence from U.S. control after 31 years.

Divisions among the island people could mean that the vast Pacific territory will split up with about one-third of the people going their own way.

If enough people approve, the referendum would create a new Federated States of Micronesia, a partially sovereign nation that would govern its own internal affairs but share control over foreign affairs with the United States.

The United States would retain defense powers for at least 15 years in an area it has long wanted to transform into a security bastion of the Western Pacific.

The proposed "free association" arrangement represents a partial

defeat for U.S. interests, which were directed at keeping tighter control over the strategic Pacific islands. After nine years of negotiations, culminating in a major policy change last April, the United States accepted the new arrangement because, in the words of a U.S. official here, "It's just the best we could do."

Micronesia is the last of 11 UN trust territories established after World War II. All of the others have voted themselves either independence or association with some other country.

Part of Micronesia, the Marianas, has voted for commonwealth status with the United States, and the question now is what will happen to the remainder — the Carolines and Marshalls.

**2,000 Islands Involved**  
About 2,000 islands are involved, scattered over waters the size of the United States but containing only 110,000 persons. About 60,000 are eligible to vote. Because of the vast

distances the results may not be known for two weeks, as ballot boxes are collected from the more remote islands by boat and airplane.

The islands are divided into six voting districts, at least four of which must approve the constitution. If less than four approve, the U.S. trusteeship would be continued until some new arrangement is negotiated.

Long-standing differences among the islanders have surfaced in often-bitter campaigning, and it is probable that at least two districts will reject the constitution. They are Palau in the western Carolines and the Marshall Islands far to the east. The four districts of the central Carolines are likely to approve, but if one of them should join Palau and the Marshalls in opposition the entire arrangement would have to be scrapped.

The main issue has become not independence from the United States — almost everyone wants that — but a question of separation or unity within the islands.

Both the Marshallese and the Palauans tend to think they might fare better as separate entities and hope to negotiate their own status in association with the United States.

If both the Marshalls and Palau opt out in the voting today, the federation would consist of only the least developed islands in the Carolines, such as Yap and Truk, and

would be almost totally dependent on U.S. economic aid.

This prospect is unsettling for the United States, which in the long negotiations had maneuvered to arrange a compact association of islands bound tightly to itself to serve U.S. strategic interests.

Initially, the United States had proposed that all of Micronesia become a U.S. commonwealth, like Puerto Rico, but only the Marianas, where the trust territory government and the U.S. high commissioner are based, chose that route. The other districts rejected a commonwealth, preferring more independence.

When the constitution was drafted in 1975, U.S. officials declared it was incompatible with the idea of free association with the United States. It amounted to complete independence, they contended. They implied it would make Micronesians ineligible for U.S. economic aid, which amounts to about \$130 million annually and is by far the biggest source of revenue.

Last April, however, the Carter administration accepted the constitution and pledged that if it is adopted, economic aid would not be cut off.

It also provides that Micronesians "will refrain from actions which the United States determines after appropriate consultations to be incompatible" with these defense rights. U.S. defense rights in Micronesia will be assured for at least 15 years.

## Highway Deaths Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP) — The death toll on U.S. highways rose last year for the second straight year, to 47,671 from 45,523 in 1976 for an increase of 4.7 percent, the Transportation Department said. The 1975 toll was 44,525.

Department officials said that the main reason for the increase was that more than half of U.S. drivers were breaking the 55 mph national speed limit.

The department also cited as reasons the increasing number of automobiles, the increase in miles driven, and a growing number of bicycles, motorcycles, mopeds and smaller cars on the road.

## SkyLab Is Imperiled By Electrical Failure

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters) — Flight controllers today were battling to regain control of the orbiting 85-ton Skylab space station, which has been in trouble since its electrical system failed last weekend.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here said: "There is a problem. We don't want to minimize it, but we feel it can be corrected."

## In Unprecedented Ruling

## Judge Says Floridian, 73, May Pull Respirator Plug

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 12 (AP) — A judge ruled yesterday that 73-year-old Abe Perlmutter has the right to disconnect his life-sustaining respirator. Authorities say that Mr. Perlmutter's case is unprecedented because Mr. Perlmutter is conscious.

Circuit Judge John Ferris cited the Karen Ann Quinlan case in New Jersey, where the parents of the comatose young woman obtained a court order to have her life-support machines disconnected two years ago. Miss Quinlan is still alive, but remains in a coma.

Immediately after Judge Ferris issued the order, which contains a 10-day delay to permit an appeal, a spokesman for the Broward County state attorney's office said that one will be filed in Fourth District Court.

**Right to Privacy**  
The judge said that allowing Mr. Perlmutter's respirator to be disconnected is part of his right to privacy.

Doctors at the Florida Medical Center in Lauderdale Lakes say that Mr. Perlmutter's lungs have been afflicted by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis — Lou Gehrig's disease — and that he will die within an hour after the respirator is disconnected. They have said they will not touch the respirator, to which Mr. Perlmutter has been connected since May 18.

Judge Ferris' order said that the

respirator can be disconnected by either Mr. Perlmutter or by his appointee.

Richard Registro, assistant state attorney, had argued that disconnecting the respirator would be aiding a "self-murder," which is manslaughter under Florida law.

Judge Ferris responded, "The fallacy of the state's position is that the termination of such extraordinary treatment is not homicide [and therefore not 'self-murder'] but is the result of the free exercise of the constitutional right of privacy. It naturally follows that the death that ensues is expiration of natural causes and not an unlawful homicide."

Judge Ferris visited Mr. Perlmutter, a former athlete whose body began withering two years ago from the disease, at his bedside two weeks ago. When Judge Ferris asked him if he was aware of what would happen if the respirator is disconnected, Mr. Perlmutter replied, "It can't be worse than what I'm going through now."

Meanwhile, in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the state Supreme Court refused to block a lower court decision to allow a hospital to disconnect the respirator of a 4-year-old girl described as "brain dead." The respirator was disconnected and breathing and heartbeat stopped almost immediately. Stacy Ellison's body had been pronounced dead June 16, after she allegedly was injured in a beating by her mother.

## U.K. Asian Wins Anti-Racial Aid

LEEDS, England, July 12 (AP) — An Asian immigrant from Uganda who built a wall around his factory workbench to protect himself from white co-workers has agreed to remove the barrier after promises by his employers to prevent racist acts.

Sohan Saggu, 42, a lathe operator at Clayton, Son and Co., erected the six-foot-high board barricade three years ago, claiming that white workers threw stones at him and spat at him because of his color.

He came to England several years ago after Ugandan President Idi Amin began expelling residents of Indian and Pakistani descent. Mr. Saggu was supported in his complaint by the government-sponsored Commission for Racial Equality.

## Planes Collide in Italy

UDINE, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Two fighter planes of the Italian Air Force collided today over the Rivolta airport near here, killing one of the pilots and seriously injuring the other, authorities said.

## House Unit Votes to Limit Federal Pay of Retirees

By Kathy Sawyer  
WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — A House committee yesterday passed an amendment to President Carter's civil service revision bill that would limit the income of future military retirees who become civilian employees of the federal government — so-called "double dippers."

The amendment would not affect those who already are earning federal pay on top of their military pensions, nor will it affect those disabled in combat, Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., said when she introduced the amendment.

As of a year ago there were 34 retired generals whose combined federal paychecks and pensions averaged \$83,293 in annual income, an additional 16 getting more than



EYE TO EYE ON ART — Joan Mondale, the vice president's wife, talks to sculptor Mark di Suvero outside the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, where Mr. di Suvero is building a sculpture from scrap steel. The piece was commissioned by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc. as a gesture of "gratitude to America and its people for the opportunity given to the countless immigrants who began the scrap industry in this country." The sculpture may incorporate such items as a locomotive cab and bow of a ship.

## Bank Reforms Passed by House Panel

By George Lardner Jr.  
WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — With its sponsor happily voicing acknowledgments to Bert Lance, the House Banking Committee gave final approval yesterday to the most far-reaching bank reform legislation in more than a decade.

The committee unanimously agreed to send the bill to the floor after adding some sharply contested provisions that would restrict the government's unfettered access to individual bank records.

Rep. Ferdinand St. Germain, D-R.I., hailed the bill as "a major victory" for the public and said it would, if properly carried out, bring an end to a wide array of banking abuses, including the free-wheeling practices that made headlines last year in the Lance case.

Mr. Lance resigned last September as President Carter's budget director as the result of revelations concerning his financial dealings.

"We have provided the regulatory machinery to assure that commercial banks are not operated as playpens for insiders, and that they meet the obligations of their charters to provide services to the public," Rep. St. Germain, the bill's principal author, said in a statement.

The wide-ranging measure, which includes 20 separate titles, would prohibit overdrafts by bank insiders, broaden the power of government regulators to issue cease-and-desist orders, and impose uniform limits on loans by a bank to insiders, their businesses and political campaigns.

**Chance to Challenge**  
Overriding Justice Department protests, the committee also voted to prevent government agencies from exchanging financial data without giving the person involved a chance to challenge the transfer.

"What we're talking about here is the witch-hunt," Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., protested. Under current law, he complained, the Internal Revenue Service could send financial data to the FBI, which could send it to the Securities and Exchange Commission and all over Washington in search for transgressions far beyond the jurisdiction of the agency that first obtained the records.

**'Soft on Crime'**  
Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., suggested that a vote for Rep. McKinney's amendment amounted to "being soft on crime." Rep. McKinney shot back: "What we've been soft on is the executive branch's running through the rights of American citizens."

Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., agreed. "Once a transfer has taken place, there's no way to undo it," he said. "Copies can be made. The damage has been done."

The committee voted 32-9 to adopt Rep. McKinney's amendment, then approved a limitation offered by Rep. John Roussiot, R-Calif., who estimated that 160 U.S. agencies could avoid the prior-notice rule. He moved to exempt only the SEC, and only because "they've lobbied this committee so damn hard."

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## A Covey of Coups

When regimes in several distant lands are toppled within a matter of days, there is a temptation to impose connections for the sake of symmetry. The result is usually more a tribute to imagination than to reality. In looking at the recent upheavals in Yemen, Ghana and Mauritania, we do better to try to understand what seems to be happening. That is chore enough, but it is the prelude to policy in small matters as in great.

It would take a bold novelist to fabricate as bizarre a series of events as the recent political convulsions in the nations of Yemen and Southern Yemen. The president of Yemen was killed as he received from Southern Yemen's president an envoy carrying a dispatch case containing a bomb instead of the promised diplomatic note. The president of Southern Yemen apparently followed up with a coup to pre-empt a coup. He lost and was executed, probably taking to the grave the truth about the mysterious murder in the other Yemen.

This web of plotting and counterplotting is of some importance to the rest of the world because of the strategic location of the two Yemens. Both overlook the strait at the southern end of the Red Sea. Both border a politically nervous Saudi Arabia. And radical Southern Yemen, allied with the Soviet Union both before and after the coup, has provided the Russians with staging bases for their operations in the Horn of Africa and once sponsored an unsuccessful rebellion against the sultan of neighboring Oman.

The coup seems, at this point, unlikely to affect the strategic balance. The Saudis are well equipped to defend themselves and their allies, and the Southern Yemenis are no more likely to move against the strait than they were before. Of greater significance would be a reconciliation between Southern Yemen and its more conservative Arab neighbors. Fiscal and military reality argues strongly for Southern Yemen to follow such a path of pragmatism. The fact that Salim Robaya Ali, the deposed Southern Yemeni president, supported reconciliation does not necessarily mean that his depositions may not ultimately follow the same course.

A succession of governments has failed to fulfill the high hopes that Kwame Nkrumah raised for Ghana when it came one of the first European colonies in Africa to gain its

independence. The economy remains dependent — too dependent — on a single crop, cocoa, as it was during the time of British administration. Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong was forced out last week after he had tried to tackle an accumulation of both social and economic problems, as earnestly as any of his predecessors.

But in recent months a growing discontent was met with growing repression until finally other soldiers pushed the exhausted leadership aside. The release by the new government of the political prisoners it inherited is an encouraging sign that the repression, at least, is over. Now perhaps Gen. Acheampong's goal of recruiting new civilian talent for the regime may be realized. Pulling many contentions together will not solve Ghana's basic problems, but it is the essential first step.

One issue dominates all others in the vast, thinly populated desert country of Mauritania: its war to protect the annexation of a chunk of the former Spanish Sahara. Mauritania entered the war largely to appease Morocco and to ward off Algerian designs on the territory. It has meant trying to suppress guerrillas who aspire to independence and so far it has gained Mauritania nothing but grief. The military officers who overthrew Mauritania's long-time president, Moktar Ould Daddah, apparently intend to continue the fighting. If so, the nation will continue to bleed in a cause more Morocco's, and indirectly France's, than its own.

The war has made the country virtually a dependency of Morocco and of France. And Mauritania's small stratum of elite professionals has been divided about it, yet the new military junta may find it impossible even to think of quitting the battle now. Morocco would react with anger and Saudi Arabia would probably cut off the subsidy it provides as a way of containing Algerian ambitions.

So the coup is unlikely to change anything, leaving a situation of double tragedy. One is for the people of the Western Sahara, who would probably prefer independence. The second is for Mauritania itself, increasingly a pawn of other nations. As long as the war continues Mauritania will find their most basic decisions dictated by events over which they have little control. Their new rulers have no other inheritance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## SALT, Despite the Trials

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is exactly where he ought to be today: in Geneva, talking about strategic-arms control with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko. Some Americans, including a group of senators, believe he should have boycotted the Geneva session, or even suspended the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks altogether, to indicate displeasure with the current trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. Yet that course would be of no practical benefit to the defendants, and it could undercut the security interests of the United States.

Mr. Vance said, before leaving for Geneva, that the SALT issue "affects the peace of the world" and thus "must be treated differently from others and should be addressed on a continuing basis with the highest priority." That's the point. The United States has properly canceled science and environment missions to Moscow. The Russians had a special interest in the science mission. But negotiating an arms-control treaty in no sense a one-sided affair. It is a process promising advantage to the United States as well. We can envisage an atmosphere arising out of the trials in which Soviet barbarism might reduce the Geneva talks to a thin formality and otherwise crimp the SALT process. But the United States would not thereby lose its interest in pursuing U.S. security by the arms-control route. For Americans to imagine they can reduce the risks and costs of life in the nuclear age without some adjustment to their most dangerous adversary is an exercise in escapism.

Decent people everywhere are revolted by the trials. Responsible senators, however, have an obligation to express their revulsion in terms mindful of U.S. interests. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., says the trials raise the issue of Soviet trustworthiness. But what, to him, doesn't? Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., feels the Vance trip to Geneva makes this country an accomplice in Soviet savagery — as though the secretary of state had not made plain his own abhorrence of the trials. Later this week he will dramatize U.S. sympathy and concern by meeting Mrs. Shcharansky. Sen. Donald Riegle, D-Mich., can't imagine accepting any arms-control agreement negotiated with a government that terrorizes its own people. Not even one in which the Russians accepted all U.S. demands? Would he renounce the arms-control agreement (SALT-I and the nuclear testing ban) we already have with the Russians?

People who believe arms control is a snare and who see the trials as a way to discredit what remains of detente might be excused if they said as much. But it would then be incumbent on them to make the case, to demonstrate that the United States is better off without a good SALT agreement and without some means of engaging in political dialogue with the Russians on a continuing basis. We do not think that case can be effectively made. We do not bear the shriller critics even trying to make it. That is why their protests against Mr. Vance's Geneva mission have the look of political posturing.

WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Soviet Pincers on China

China is clearly taking every possible step to publicize what it regards as a threat coming from Vietnam's attitude. This does not mean that the threat is not a real one. It most certainly is. Vietnam is the strongest military State in Southeast Asia, stuffed with weapons — American and Russian. Most important, and what must worry China more than

anything, the Hanoi leadership has now opted for complete identification with the Soviet bloc. This was proved beyond doubt by last week's election of Vietnam to full membership of Comecon, the Russian-dominated trading organization. The only other non-European members are Cuba and Mongolia. Russia now has China in her sights from both north and south.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago July 13, 1903

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture will start a new series of "poison-eating" experiments here, this time with tobacco, it was announced here yesterday. The smokers squad will start with three cigars a day, working up to the average daily consumption of a very heavy smoker, and then repeat the process with cigarettes, then pipes, and finally chewing tobacco. The smokers will abstain from smoking for a month prior to the tests and will be examined afterwards for symptoms of any ill effects.

#### Fifty Years Ago July 13, 1928

BERLIN — "Gas, madam?" a white-jacketed steward may whisper in your ear on your next transatlantic trip aboard a vessel of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. The endless bottles of anti-seasickness syrups and pills will be bobbing away in the rough waters astern for a German medical doctor, Dr. Dammert, has perfected a gas which, when inhaled from a face-mask, reportedly cures seasickness almost instantaneously. The gas was tested on passengers on German ships and all the Lloyd liners are now equipped with the remedy.



## The Consequences of U.S. Oil Quotas

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — Reluctantly, the Carter administration is now thinking and talking again about mandatory quotas of oil imports. The administration's economists detest the idea. But Congress is eliminating the alternatives. President Carter's first choice was a tax on all oil, to discourage the country from using it up so fast. Congress refused to enact the tax. The administration has been hinting that the president might use his emergency powers to impose a tariff on imported oil — again to discourage consumption. The Senate responded by voting to revoke the president's emergency power to do it.

That brings the question back to quotas — limits on the amount of foreign oil that could enter the country. If the president's purpose is to hold down U.S. dependence on foreign oil, import quotas look, at first glance, like the most direct and simplest answer. But if you think that, you need to look more closely.

### Immediate Costs

First of all, imposing quotas means creating an artificial shortage in this country. Would the U.S. public tolerate it? Everything in current U.S. political behavior suggests not. The costs and irritations would be immediate; the gains, in national security and economic stability, would be distant and controversial. An artificial shortage would mean lines at the service stations — in effect, rationing by inconvenience — if gasoline stayed under price controls. But if it were decontrolled, no one could tell how high the price might shoot with even a minor tightening of the market.

But beyond that dilemma, there is a whole range of dangers that Americans need to think about before they embrace the idea of import quotas. It is not, after all, a new idea. The United States has had vast and recent experience with quotas on oil. Mandatory quotas ruled this country's oil trade from 1959 to 1973.

In those years, the quotas kept cheap foreign oil from swamping the domestic producers. Today, of course, the U.S. position is exactly the opposite: Domestic oil is much cheaper than foreign oil, and the domestic producers are producing only half of the country's demand. But, while the circumstances in the late 1970s are the reverse of those in the 1960s, recent experience carries certain pointed lessons for future policy.

### Debate

Two economists, Douglas R. Bohi and Milton Russell, have just put out a book, "Limiting Oil Imports," that deserves attention in this debate. It is published by Resources for the Future, one of the foundation-supported research organizations that roost in Washington.

By keeping cheap foreign oil out of the country, Bohi and Russell calculate, the quotas were costing U.S. consumers over \$6 billion a year by 1970. The point is that the costs of a quota system are hidden, but they are not small. Who benefited? Roughly half of that money went to the industry. The other half was pure waste — the effect of using an expensive resource instead of a cheap one.

The consequences of the quotas were far-reaching. Without them, Bohi and Russell write, "domestic output would have fallen by almost one half and price by one third." It's fair to argue, as the industry does, that under those conditions the effect of the enormous 1973 world oil-price rises would have been even more harmful in this country than they were.

### Political Effects

But Bohi and Russell point out that the United States could have bought the same protection with a tariff around \$1 a barrel and a strategic oil reserve like the one that the government is now beginning to establish. The difference is that the consumer would have been paying a tax that went back to the government, instead of a cost that went to the industry.

Economic policy has political effects, Russell goes on to observe. When prices of food or housing or

medical care rise, Americans usually shrug and say that, while it's outrageous, the market is pushing them up and what can you do? But when gas and oil prices rise, the same people regard it as a political decision for which they can hold their government directly responsible. In fact, there's very little difference between the ways that grain markets and oil markets work. But people don't see it that way. Why?

Because, Russell argues, years of government manipulation of the quota system left an indelible impression on the public that oil prices are simply a political decision, determined by nothing but which interest pushes hardest.

### Loopholes

The quota system was infinitely receptive to loopholes, trimming and costly special exceptions. There were regional benefits, like the exemption of heavy fuel oil for New England. There were breaks for certain companies, like the small refiners. Peculiar rules brought into life peculiar industries, like the

string of refineries along the Canadian border.

Canadian oil was exempt from quotas, but Venezuelan oil was generally not. South Americans saw it as another example of Washington's discrimination against the Latin world. It was Venezuela that took the lead in organizing OPEC, the exporting nations' cartel that now sets world oil prices. The political consequences of quotas may well have been more important than the purely economic ones — and might quickly become so again, if quotas were reimposed now.

## Cambodia: What Not to Do

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Two months ago, reacting to documented accounts of life in Cambodia, which is a little Auschwitz in the Gulag Archipelago, I suggested that a balanced sense of priority requires that all international human rights agencies cease all activity elsewhere in the globe until the Cambodian atrocities were fully accosted. The suggestion caught the attention of Richard Byrd of St. Petersburg, Fla., who sent copies of the column to the 16 leading religious organizations in the United States with the request that they comment. The results are now in.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs advocated a "public outcry." The Lutheran Council objected that they "do not single out Cambodia . . . but try to address the problem of human rights violations wherever they occur." The Friends Committee on National Legislation was more cautious: "Whether the persecution of dissidents is as atrocious as some suggest is a subject of considerable controversy." They note that the UN's Human Rights Commission had asked Cambodia to reply to charges of violations. "This is perhaps as far as the United States and the United Nations can go at this time." The friends do not say how

much further we can go at a later time.

The Mennonites proved very skeptical, enclosing an article by Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman (from The Nation, where else?) which doubted whether there had been any slaughter at all, putting one to mind of the kind of thing George Sylvester Viereck used to write about the Nazis. But the Mennonite council is not completely skeptical — perhaps people are dying in Cambodia, from stepping on unexploded bombs dropped there by the U.S. Air Force in our recent racist-imperialist war.

The U.S. Catholic Conference "urges the president and Congress to respond in a more forceful and humane manner" to the plight of the Cambodian people. But to go further than that would require these conditions: "an egregious human rights situation, involvement or implication of the U.S. government, and a request to us by the Church in the particular country to address the situation. That convergence of factors does not exist."

Right. In part because? 1) the human rights situation is so egregious, there is no organization that can forward a request; 2) the United States has no agency in Cambodia; and 3) there is no Catholic

church left in Cambodia. The term Jesuitical, somehow, comes to mind ("Accuse the Jesuits of killing three men and a dog, and they will triumphantly produce the dog alive").

The United Presbyterian Church obligingly supplied Mr. Byrd with the addresses of the president of the United States and the secretary of state (RFD 1, Washington, D.C.?) and enclosed a statement declaring the impartiality of Presbyterian objections to human rights mentioning Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines and North and South Korea.

### 'Appalling'

The United Church of Christ called the Cambodian situation "appalling," but concluded that the United States, not having diplomatic or other relations with Cambodia, has therefore "no leverage."

The United Methodists expressed "concern," but insists that only the violations of human rights everywhere are its proper concern.

The representative of the Church of the Brethren says the last thing we need is direct U.S. involvement. "We are doing all we can to have relations normalized . . . so that we can communicate with this government." And say what?

And, finally, the Unitarian Universalist Association admits it "has not stated a specific position" in part because complaints about Cambodian human rights . . . are second and third hand. First handers are dead.

From which we conclude? a) There is a genuine concern for the plight of refugees; b) There is a strong streak of what the philosophers call epistemological pessimism, which is the fancy way of saying what Jesus said to the Doubting Thomas; and c) There is an implicit extension here of the equal protection clause to indignation: Cambodia is bad, but so are other places, which, of course, is true. Hitler's Germany was Fascist, but shouldn't we have worried equally about Dollfuss's Austria?

Above all, the planned axiom — almost universal — that the only way to influence a nation is first to establish diplomatic relations, and then a booming trade, until, along about the 15th protocol — the little matter of killing men, women and children may discreetly be brought up (but, in fact, isn't). This assumption slouches on the common mattress protecting U.S. consciences from the hard bed of reality: the conviction that, after all, we started it. The more liberal churches thus safeguard their psychological investment in the cause of the winning side of the side that now frolics in Cambodia.

## The Club of Rome At 10 Years

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The Club of Rome is at it again. Telling us the Tiber is on fire and our bridges are burned. Today is the 10th anniversary of the world's most famous and most exclusive, environmental lobby group. Authors of the "Limits to Growth" and other works that took the world by storm, the voice of their eminence grise, the industrialist Aurelio Peccei is still vibrant.

Here are a few lines from his speech that is scheduled to be delivered today:

"A great disorder under heaven reigns internationally, with the principle of territorial sovereignty proclaimed more than three centuries ago still rampant, and the world polity is divided into 150 egocentric sovereign national states making it impossible for humanity to be at peace with itself."

"A pathological symptom of the global malaise is the widening North-South gap . . . Then there is the syndrome of militarization . . . half of the world's scientists are enrolled in work for 'defense' . . . topsoils are being lost faster than they are being formed . . . If the ravage of the destruction of tropical forests is not slackened they will be doomed to disappear in three or four decades, paralleling the expected drying up of the oil fields, but with far more severe consequences for mankind."

"This downward trend must be stopped. But the time to do this and choose another course is quite short. Probably less than a decade. Mankind has no period of grace. It must come to its senses now. How many times can a man call 'fire' before the world turns and says 'you liar'?" The "Limits to Growth," although its many editions have sold 2.4 million copies, is regarded by most people who know anything about computers, economics and geology as hopelessly naive. Its message, based on the extrapolation of present trends, was that the economic and industrial systems of the affluent societies would collapse around the year 2100 unless 1) population growth stopped increasing, 2) capital investment equalled capital depreciation. In short, zero growth.

But the study was, in the words of Lincoln Gordon, an astute observer of these matters: "seriously wrong in its data on resources, wrong in its assumptions on the costs of environmental control, faulty in its modeling methodology, defective in its neglect of prices as an allocator of scarce resources, and strikingly oblivious to known technological possibilities, to say nothing of plausible new technologies."

Extrapolation probably never has been a very useful way of peering into the future. The Nobel prize-winning economist, Simon Kuznets, gives the greatest weight in major economic changes to what he calls "epochal inventions" — events which are unforeseeable by definition. He singles out as determining influences the birth of great ideological movements — such as Christianity, Islam, the French and American Revolutions, and Marxism, together with basic institutional changes like the formation and dissolution of empires.

Does all this mean that the Club of Rome shouldn't be taken seriously? On the contrary. Propaganda, if understood to be what it is, has its value. "The Limits of Growth" partly succeeded because it was timely and plainly written. More important, it touched a nerve in modern man who is increasingly fed up with the filth, dirt and danger around him and is sensible enough to know that his environment is a delicate flower and cannot be raped indefinitely. As Eric Asby once suggested, man is learning that the formula for survival is not power, it is symbiosis.

### Wrong Prognosis

"Limits to Growth" was, as George Wallace used to say, apropos the politicians in Washington, "sending them a message." The prognosis was wrong, but the malady it described was essentially correct.

Within a decade or two, it is fair to say, if modern man doesn't tackle the problem of nuclear proliferation, energy consumption, soil and forest erosion and diminishing per capita food supplies, he is likely to encounter at least one major catastrophe. It needs no computer to tell us that. The writing is already on the wall. In the long run, man stands a chance to succeed because he is inventive, creative and will usually, however long it takes, dust himself off after a fall and try again. But in the short run he may only learn the necessary lessons by causing the deaths of countless numbers and wreaking appalling havoc on the ecosystem. The Club of Rome, 10 years old today, should not fear its critics.

Happy Birthday.

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## Archaeology

## U.S. Massacre Site Is a Time Capsule

By Wilson Morris

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The discovery near Williamsburg, Va., of a town and fort wiped out by Indians in 1622 has given archaeologists a rare chance to analyze America's early English settlers free of the historical impurities of the intervening 350 years.

"We're seeing a settlement that has been undisturbed since earliest Colonial times," said Ivor Noel Hume, resident archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg. "The Indians wiped it out and nobody really resettled the site, so in effect it's been preserved as if in a time capsule."

"The artifacts we're finding, the layout of the fort, all these things are giving us an extraordinary view of those people who settled Virginia almost at the very beginning," said Mr. Hume of the digs at Carter's Grove Plantation, several miles from Williamsburg.

"It tells us something about a chapter of early American history about which we knew nothing before," he said Hume, adding that

the site was unlike any other ever uncovered in the United States, both because of its age and because it has remained so untouched.

The most dramatic find has been the skeleton of a man Mr. Klingelhoefer believes is the first victim ever found of the Indian uprising of 1622, in which 347 of the approximately 2,500 colonists who had settled in Virginia were killed.

The excavation by a team of 14 financed by the National Geographic Society also has forced a sharp revision in the popular picture of early forts.

Mr. Hume described the period between 1610 and 1650 as "the Dark Ages" of Virginia history in discussing the importance of the site. The finding will not change the present view on this period because "there really has been no view," he said.

The site had been identified as of interest during a survey of the land after Colonial Williamsburg acquired Carter's Grove in 1970, but work there did not start until last year.

The first excavation placed the archaeological team squarely inside an irregularly shaped four-sided fort, measuring roughly 131 feet by 86 feet, Mr. Hume said. Instead of finding a palisade of pointed logs side by side, like a Western fort, they found widely spaced posts. The gaps were closed with plank-like, and raised watchtowers stood at the corners.

Mr. Hume said, "Heretofore, we envisioned these lonely outposts as looking like something out of the Old West, with posts closely set side by side so arrows couldn't penetrate; Jamestown has even been depicted this way."

Irish Parallel

Mr. Hume, a British archaeologist who has been at Williamsburg for 22 years, said the fort, with its outlying civilian structures, is very similar to early British plantations in Ireland, which also were subject to attack.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Klingelhoefer say evidence is convincing that they have found the site of Wolstenholme Towne, founded in 1619 as the central town in an area called



Presumed victim of a 1622 Indian uprising grimaces from a grave found on Carter's Grove Plantation, a few miles from Colonial Williamsburg. Site has yielded hundreds of artifacts.

Martio's Hundred. The 31-square-mile tract called Martio's Hundred was owned by the Martio's Hundred Society, a subsidiary of the Virginia Company of London.

Martio's Hundred had a population of about 140 on the morning of Good Friday, March 22, 1622. The day of a coordinated attack by the Algonquian Confederation on homes and settlements across Virginia. Of the 140, 58 were killed and 15 were captured, Mr. Hume said.

Mr. Hume speculated that the Wolstenholme survivors fled to the fort until the Indians withdrew and then sent ships to nearby Jamestown for help. When a ship arrived from Jamestown, the survivors hurriedly buried their dead and left for Jamestown. The Indians then returned and completed the looting and burning of the fort and town.

After the skeleton was found, the archaeologists also found a broken smoking pipe which a British ex-

pert says could date from about 1620. They found flecks of ash below the body, which could have been expected to blow in from the buildings burning nearby, and they found the man had not been placed carefully in the grave but tossed in.

The body was pushed against one side of the grave in an arc, with the left arm under the left buttock.

The final convincing piece of evidence that the man they had found was a massacre victim was "evidence of murder," Mr. Hume said. The back of the skull had been crushed in by a massive blow, according to experts at the Smithsonian and the state medical examiners.

The injury fit the method of attack by the Indians, who filtered unarmed into homes and towns in the colony, then attacked with tools and weapons of the victims.

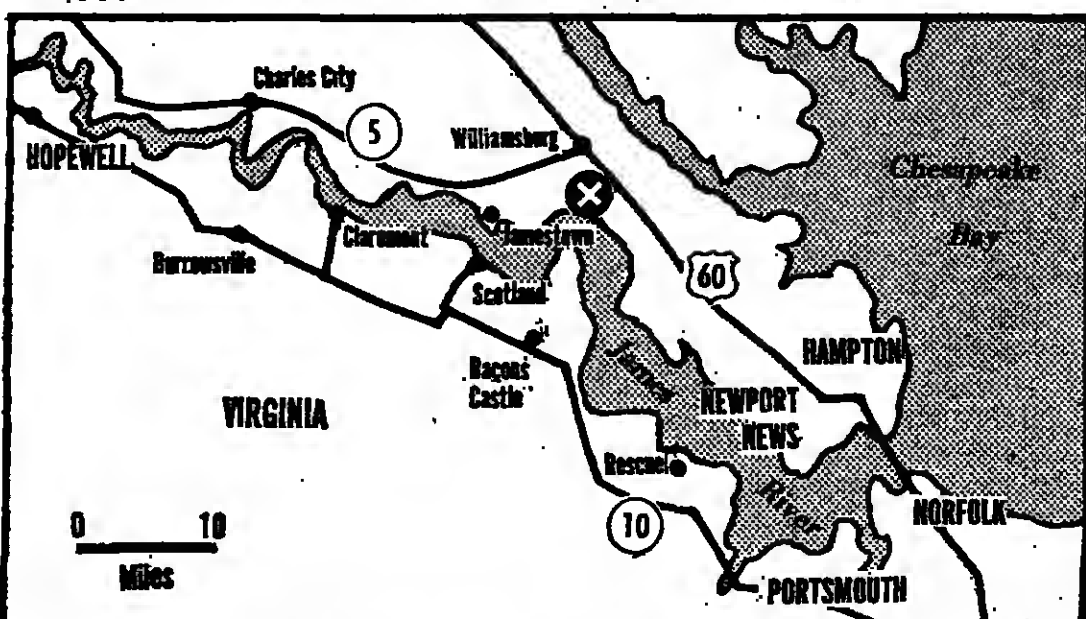
Mr. Hume said in a telephone interview that a pit near where the body was found is yielding a treasure of artifacts, "an amazing array

of early American pottery." Also, a full helmet with cheek plates and hinged visor — the first found on a U.S. Colonial site — and bullets, firing mechanisms and musket barrels have been found.

Mr. Hume said the pottery was made "by people with considerable talent" and backs up what he described as the "theory of the unwelcome immigrant."

"They had been trained to make good pottery, but they lacked the necessary material and equipment. The clay was not good and the kiln not hot enough," Mr. Hume said.

The craftsmanship was as good as England but the end product wasn't. They made all sorts of shapes, handles, scroll decorations. But their results were less than they were used to. As you get later, you get deterioration in decoration and the next generation finds the customer will settle for less and doesn't bother with the fancy stuff," he said.



The "X" near Williamsburg marks the site of the archaeological discovery.

Tokyo Runs  
Aid Center  
For Women

By Richard Bill

TOKYO (AP) — In feudal Japan, women fleeing abusive husbands often sought refuge in Buddhist temples. Today they can find safety and help in a secret hideaway run by the Tokyo government.

The Metropolitan Women's Counseling Center, the first public institution of its kind in Japan, is in a quiet backwater near the city's bustling Shinjuku district. Its exact location is kept secret to avoid pursuit or reprisals from angry husbands.

Women seeking help can telephone the center's number, which appears on newspapers. If a husband calls, the operator has instructions to tell the man his wife is not there.

The three-story complex includes a dining hall, a playroom for children, offices and medical facilities. Rooms furnished with mats as beds, Japanese-style, can accommodate up to 30 women and their children. Their period of stay is limited to two weeks. There is no fee.

Kasumi Kasama, who heads a counseling staff of 50, said that nearly 600 women have sought help at the center since it opened in April, 1977. Some, she said, were beaten so badly by their husbands that they required immediate hospital attention. One woman's body was covered with cigarette burns. Another had broken bones.

Miss Kasama, a soft-spoken woman in her 50s, said that she thought the reaction to the center was only the tip of the iceberg. She said that many family therapists are not reported to authorities and many women are too frightened to leave their homes for fear of what might happen to their children.

In addition to wives beaten by husbands, she said, the center had received 80 mothers escaping from teen-age children who used violence against them, and other mothers and daughters running away from the husband-father who sexually molested the daughter.

Miss Kasama said that she thinks that the availability of pornographic magazines filled with sex dominated by sadism has contributed to violence. "Naturally, the wife rejects the advances of her mate when he wants to try these things," she said. "Very often the man is drunk and then he gets angry."

The main problem faced by the center is how to help these women on the road to independence. Few have the qualifications for a job. The majority eventually find work, but for another 20 percent, the challenge of living alone is too difficult and they return to their husbands.

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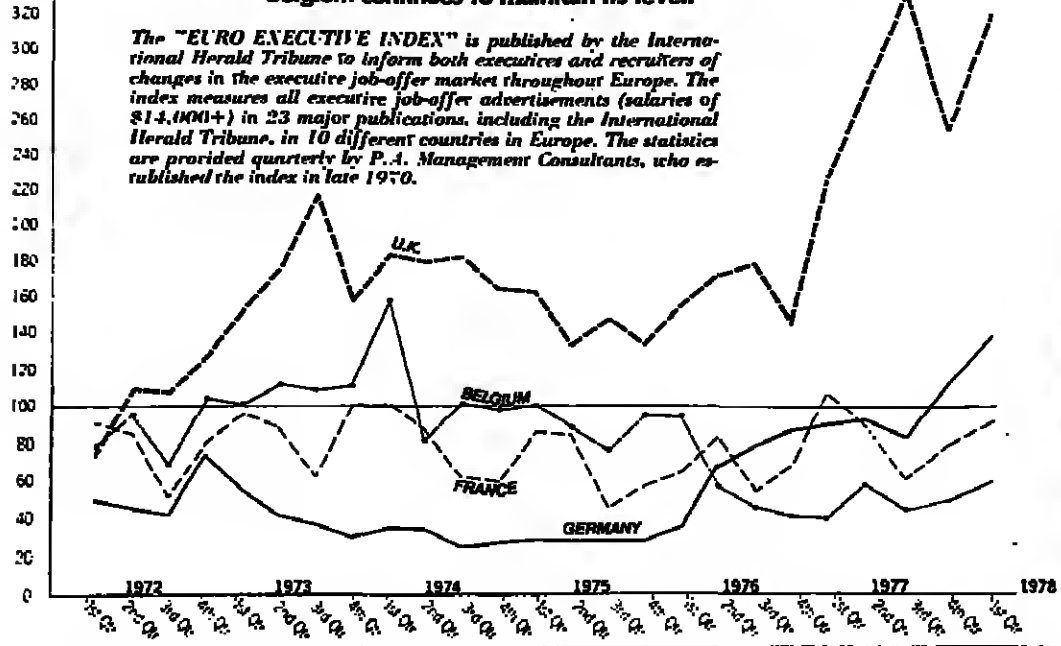
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## Eating Out in Paris

## China's Haute Cuisine as Learned in Prison 'School'

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 12 (IHT) — "There are estimated to be about 160 Chinese restaurants and over 1,500 Vietnamese restaurants in Paris," said Jean Pasqualini, owner of La Porte Fortune. "Most of them have the same menu. That's the fault of the French. The Chinese serve what you want. If all you ask for is egg roll, sweet and sour pork and chop suey, that's what you'll get."

Pasqualini, born in China of a Chinese father and a Chinese mother, achieved a certain fame with a book, "I Was a Prisoner of Mao," which did fairly well in the United States and became a best seller in France. The book describes his eight years as a prisoner of the Cultural Revolution.

He now lives in Paris with his Hong Kong-born wife, Pauline. At present he works as an archivist for Newsweek and a teacher of Chinese political terminology at the Ecole des Langues Orientales and the Ecole Supérieure des Interprètes et Traducteurs.

Some months ago his father-in-law, who still lives in Hong Kong, urged Mr. Pasqualini to open a restaurant. Having a restaurant is a

subconscious survival concept based on the idea that when all else fails, you can always eat.

La Porte Fortune is a family effort . . . Mrs. Pasqualini, brother Sammy, his wife, Mary, and Jean, who serves as adviser. To provide a new note in Paris-Chinese restaurant cuisine, Pasqualini hired a Taiwanese, Cheng Kuo-bing, originally from Hoonan Province, who was once chef for the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

## Banquets of the Mind

Pasqualini's knowledge of cooking began in the prison camps, where the food was subsistent but the spiritual banquets were grandiose. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Peking's most venerable chefs were called together and told to develop a new cadre of cooks in six months. They said it couldn't be done. For their frankness, the chefs were arrested, according to Pasqualini.

To fill the pits in their stomachs and to keep their minds occupied, they discussed menus in detail with their fellow prisoners and described the step-by-step methods to achieve

the most refined dishes in their repertory.

During two years of self-imposed therapy, the novitiates repeated their lessons back to the best masters in China until they were faultless. When the political commissars became aware of what was going on, they were enraged, finding the procedure a bizarre form of counter-revolution coming from chefs who, when at large, had refused to comply with government orders.

"We were of two schools," said Jean over dinner at La Porte Fortune. "There were those who thought that talking about delicious food helped you forget suffering. There were others who felt it only accentuated your troubles."

"My feeling is that daydreams are better. You know what we say, 'The optimist looks back. The pessimist looks forward.'"

## The First Dish

When liberated, he put his knowledge into practice. "My first dish was a Peking omelet into which you stir chopped chicken, chopped fried leeks and mushrooms. Dried Chinese black mushrooms must first be pre-soaked. I knew very well it was too hot, it takes away the taste. If the water is too cold, the mushrooms do not open."

"I wish I had been able to make notes in those years. It would have been a wonderful cookbook."

Pasqualini and Cheng, who has been on the job for two months now, are out to give Parisians an example of nonexpensive Chinese cooking. For 240 francs, a party of six to eight (the Chinese rarely eat in smaller groups), can have the following meal, exclusive of drinks and the 15 percent service.

In classical terms, the welcome is an arrangement of fruits, nuts and watermelon seeds.

The second course of Chinese hors d'oeuvres might include spiced beef, cold pork, pork liver, cold chicken and shrimp.

Course three would be shoulder of pork, the whole shoulder braised in soy sauce. This would be followed by shrimp in spicy sauce.

Course five would be beef with silver threads. The latter are thin, fried vermicelli noodles. The julienne beef — presented within a nest of these silver threads — is tossed with mushrooms, bamboo shoots and specks of red and green pepper.

For No. 6, there is porc à la Pékinoise, the shredded pork and onions meant to be eaten in little wraparound pancakes.

Course seven is chicken velvet, a melting combination of white meat of chicken coated with egg white.

The finale would be a soup like cucumber with tiny meatballs. The Chinese like to end a meal with

soup, which is considered a refreshing manner of washing it all down.

For a more modest family-style dinner, La Porte Fortune suggests a five-course menu. Opener would be a bowl of lions' heads. This Oriental specialty is an amalgam of minced pork, beef, crab and chopped water chestnuts formed into balls, deep fried and then braised.

Course two is a Peking omelet, followed by a lovely dish of eggplant with garlic and smoky ham.

Course four would be chicken with green peppers.

The windup would be a noodle soup enriched with slivers of chicken and ham.

A party of six nibblers should be able to get up from the table lighter of 126 francs, drinks and service excluded.

(La Porte Fortune, open seven days a week, is at 4 Rue Beethoven, Paris 16. Telephone: 520 02 37. An advance call will enable an old China hand to get whatever he wants. Otherwise, the staff will suggest. English, French and Cantonese are spoken.)

Iron Age Site  
In Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, July 12 (UPI) — One of Africa's early Iron Age industrial sites has been discovered in the west lake region of the country, the Tanzanian Scientific Research Council has announced.

The discovery was the result of a three-year project conducted by Dr. Peter Schmidt, a professor of archaeology at Brown University in the United States.

A statement issued by the Research Council said the sites were discovered near Kemondo Bay on Lake Victoria during construction of an access road.

A large section of the site was destroyed during road construction, "but we were still able to excavate at least 13 early Iron Age smelting furnaces, several large refuse pits filled with industrial debris and an early Iron Age house and poles," Dr. Schmidt said in the statement.

## A Baryshnikov Debut

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., July 12 (AP) — Mikhail Baryshnikov will make his debut with the New York City Ballet Saturday afternoon at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center. Craig Hankenson, the center's director, confirmed that Baryshnikov would dance the lead in George Balanchine's "Coppelia" in the matinee performance.





## Japan Import Plan To Top \$4 Billion

TOKYO, July 12 (Reuters) — Japan's emergency import program to reduce its huge trade surplus will exceed \$4 billion, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

The estimate was made in accordance with the government's decision last month to accelerate implementation of a program for emergency imports announced last April, the EPA said. High on the list are increased imports of aircraft, ships and uranium ore.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda prepares to attend the summit meeting of leading industrial nations in Bonn, where Japan expects to come under fire once again for its massive and still growing trade surplus.

An EPA spokesman said the \$4-billion-plus estimate included all the emergency imports currently planned by the government to reduce the surplus from the record high \$20.42 billion in the fiscal year ended March.

But private economists said the import programs appeared much too small to cut the surplus to the government's forecast for this year of \$13.5 billion.

With Japan's exports still surging, despite the sharp appreciation of the yen, a leading private economic research organization recently forecast this year's trade surplus could exceed a staggering \$24 billion.

## Japan Said To Hold Up Trade Talks

GENEVA, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter's chief trade negotiator Robert Strauss indicated today that Washington believes that Japan is holding up progress on the international trade talks underway here.

"We are rather pleased with the progress we have made so far with the European Economic Community, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Nordic Countries, some developing nations," he told a news conference.

Asked why he had omitted Japan, he said: "It would be inaccurate to characterize our progress with Japan as I have characterized the others."

He said the U.S. delegation planned to continue discussions with various other delegations until he leaves tomorrow evening for the Bonn summit, but he said that "we have no immediate plans" for further meetings with the Japanese.

Refusing to expand on his displeasure with the Japanese, he said, "I don't want to discuss the negative aspects" of the talks. He said he did not want to "negotiate in the newspapers."

[U.S. sources said that the Japanese response to bids that they improve on their offers of tariff cuts on industrial products and that they open their home market wider to foreign farm products had been disappointing. The New York Times reported that the principal trade negotiators of the industrialized powers have been engaged in intensive bargaining here since last weekend in an effort to get agreement by Saturday on the framework of a pact that will set the rules for world trading relations through the 1980s.

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## Brazil Loan Set; Penney Floats Fixed-Rate Note

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Two Brazilian borrowers have entered the Eurocredit market, according to announcements today.

Mineracao Rio do Norte, a Brazilian mining company, has obtained a \$130-million, 10-year loan facility under agreements signed here today with a syndicate of international banks.

The loan bears interest which varies at 1 1/2 points above London interbank Eurodollar offered rates. Proceeds are for the development of the Trombeiras mines in the Amazon basin.

Also in the market is the Brazilian nuclear energy concern, Nuclebraz, which is seeking \$110 million for 12 years at a margin of 1 1/4 percent over Libor.

In the bond market, J.C. Penney, the U.S. retailer, is offering the first fixed-rate dollar debt in almost a month. Penney, whose U.S. debt is rated double-A by Standard & Poor's and single-A by Moody's, is seeking \$100 million for five years, offering a coupon of 8 1/4 percent.

**World Bank Yen Issue**

Tokyo, July 12 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank will raise a total of 75 billion yen (about \$371 million) in 15-year bonds — the largest single yen bond issue yet floated by a foreign entity, Nomura Securities said today.

The bonds will carry a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and will be priced at par.

**Emminger Disagrees On EEC Plan Details**

BONN, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Bundesbank president Otto Emminger disagreed with certain of the methods proposed to stabilize European currencies within a widened currency arrangement, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

He told a press conference that Mr. Emminger, who attended today's cabinet meeting where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt outlined the results of last week's EEC summit meeting in Bremen, agreed with the broad need to stabilize the currencies but expressed "differences" regarding the methods of stabilization.

The spokesman did not detail Mr. Emminger's objections. However, Mr. Gruenewald stressed that only the broad outlines of the program had yet been agreed upon by the member states.

**U.K. Firms Win Bigger Share Of North Sea Work**

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — British companies last year won an increasing share of offshore work in the U.K. sector of the North Sea, it said. British concerns won contracts amounting to \$806 million, or 62 percent, up from \$590 million, or a 57-percent share the previous year.

Dickson Mabon, Britain's Minister of State for Energy, singled out four growth categories: exploration and appraisal drilling, a \$62-million market last year, of which U.K. firms had 26 percent; the \$48-million submarine pipeline market, of which British concerns had 16 percent; development drilling work, with British firms winning 35 percent of the \$9-million total; and maintenance, where Britain captured one-third of the \$56-million market.

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## Airbus Gets Go-Ahead, U.K. Is Out Sixty Orders Placed For Smaller Version

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters) — France today decided to start making a smaller 200-seat version of the A300 Airbus known as the B-10 in cooperation with its West German, Dutch and Belgian partners — without waiting for Britain.

The government authorized Transport Minister Joel Le Theule to launch production, said a statement issued after today's weekly cabinet meeting.

The French and West German governments will complete the industrial arrangements so that the first airliners could be delivered at the end of 1982, it said.

Mr. Le Theule told reporters: "At present, the British government has not expressed intention of cooperating in building the B-10. We must not let the expectation of its decision delay the start of the construction." He added: "If the British wished to participate, we would examine their request. But above all, we do not want the start of construction to be delayed."

**60 Ordered**

He said the government decided to go ahead as orders from major international airlines for the new plane totaled 60.

Agreement has been reached between France's Aerospatiale, West Germany's Messerschmitt Blohm and Blos (MBB), Spain's Construcciones Aeronauticas (CASA) and Holland's Fokker-VFW on work sharing.

At present, British Aerospace builds the wings of the earlier Airbus B-2 and B-4 (250 seat) versions on a sub-contracting basis. French officials said that in the absence of U.K. participation, the B-10 wings would be designed and built by France and West Germany.

Britain, an original partner, pulled out of the consortium some years ago on the grounds that the Airbus was not likely to be successful.

[In Bonn, Martin Gruener, state secretary in West Germany's Economics Ministry, greeted the rising order inflow for the smaller version of the Airbus as a confirmation of Europe's bid to develop its aerospace industry. AP-Dow Jones reported. He also gave a subtle push toward Britain to collaborate with Airbus on development of the aircraft, rather than working with Boeing, or some other U.S. aircraft maker, to develop a new medium-range airliner.

[The interest of a lasting strength of the European aerospace industry, it would be welcome if the other European countries, in particular Great Britain, could be included as partners in the program," he said.]

## Opel's Net Falls 55.6% in 1977, Dividend Passed

FRANKFURT, July 12 — Adam Opel's net profits plummeted to 339.5 million Deutsche marks in 1977, down 55.6 percent from the previous year, and the company will forego payment of a 1977 dividend to its parent, General Motors, chairman James Waters said today.

Despite a 4.2-percent rise in turnover to a record 9,166 billion DM, the earnings decline resulted from higher tax requirements, increased personnel costs and reduced export earnings due to the appreciation of the mark, which could not be completely offset by increased prices and productivity, he said.

Although he said 1978 earnings would be similar last year's, he would not rule out a dividend payment for 1978. "That would put us in a position to pay a dividend," he said, noting that the 1977 payout was passed due to investment requirements and other considerations. The company paid 774.4 million DM dividend for 1976.

**Abbot Laboratories**

	1977	1978
Revenue	363.00	304.90
Profits	36.26	28.00
Per share	0.61	0.47

6 months

	1977	1978
Revenue	695.80	588.40
Profits	68.13	53.22
Per share	1.14	0.89

(Continued on Page 11)

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan Firms Seen Raising Profits

Major Japanese enterprises can expect increased profits in the current fiscal year, despite the sharp appreciation of the yen, according to a survey by the Japanese financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun. The survey of 100 major companies found that operating profit in the current fiscal year should rise 3.6 percent with the dollar trading at an average of 200 yen and gain 1.4 percent if the dollar weakens further to 190 yen, benefiting from lower imported material costs. At a temporary rate of around 200 yen to the dollar, foreign-exchange gains by those surveyed from lower raw material costs will total about 1.18 trillion yen (about \$5.9 billion) for the year, while foreign-exchange losses will be about 1.17 trillion yen. If the dollar falls to 190 yen, foreign-exchange gains will reach 1.4 trillion yen, while losses will come to about 1.27 trillion yen. The survey said electric-power producers and gas and oil refiners can expect earnings to increase 7 percent with the dollar at 200 yen and 14 percent if the dollar drops to 190 yen.

### Kaiser Ups Price for Ashland Unit

Ashland Oil has approved the sale of its 83-percent interest in Ashland Oil Canada to Kaiser Resources Ltd. for \$Can.33.50 a share, or \$Can.1 higher than the price previously agreed upon, because of competitive bids Ashland received from other concerns.

## GE Net Up 17.5%; RCA In Fight Against Inflation Gain 11.7%

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 12 (Reuters) — Second-quarter profits rose 17.5 percent, General Electric reported today, on a 13-percent rise in sales. For the first half, income was up 16.4 percent on an 11.4-percent rise in turnover.

	1977	1978
Revenue	4,963	4,383
Profits	319.49	271.90
Per Share	1.40	1.20

6 months

	1977	1978
Revenue	9,407	8,446
Profits	567.20	487.30
Per Share	2.49	2.15

The company said the consumer products and services group's second-quarter earnings showed "good" gains, particularly by lighting, housewares and audio products.

Earnings from industrial products and components also were up "well from the 1977 quarter on higher revenues from all operations." Businesses serving construction markets and transportation systems were particularly strong, it reported. Power systems earnings were "significantly" above those of a year ago, while revenues were only slightly higher.

**RCA on Target**

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — RCA, claiming it is "on target" for higher results, reported today an 11.7-percent rise in second-quarter net on a 12.6-percent gain in sales.

For the first half, the company reported profits climbed 12.3 percent on an increase in revenues of 10.7 percent.

	1977	1978
Revenue	1,610	1,430
Profits	78.30	70.10
Per share	1.02	0.92

6 months

	1977	1978
Revenue	3,110	2,830
Profits	133.20	118.60
Per share	1.74	1.55

RCA said all its businesses except broadcasting had higher earnings. It said it expects NBC earnings to be lower for 1978 as a whole "but the shortfall should be more than offset by the rest of RCA."

Hertz Corp.'s second-quarter pre-tax profits were up 26 percent and pre-tax net of RCA Records "more than tripled" on a 40-percent sales gain.

The transaction, valued at about \$Can.368.5 million based on Ashland's ownership of about 11 million of Ashland Canada's 13.1 million outstanding shares, is subject to clearance by Canada's foreign investment review agency, Kaiser Resources is about 33-percent owned by Kaiser Steel Corp.

### Deutsche Bank Plans Rights Issue

Deutsche Bank is planning to increase its capital by 80 million Deutsche marks to 1.04 billion DM. The bank is offering current shareholders the right to buy one new issue for every 12 they currently own at a price of 200 DM. Outstanding shares are currently trading at 302 DM in Frankfurt. At the May 1977 annual meeting, shareholders authorized a capital increase of up to 200 million DM, of which 60 million DM was issued last October. The bank says the 106 million new shares will be eligible for the full 1978 dividend.

### Sumitomo Bank Plans Merger

Sumitomo Bank intends to merge with Kansai Sogo Bank if employees withdraw their opposition. Kansai says its management is currently trying to persuade its union to support the plan. The merger would create the second largest bank in Japan in terms of deposits which would total 8.3 trillion yen (about \$24 billion). Dai-ichi Kangyo, the largest bank, has deposits of 9.4 trillion yen.

## Fed Said in Difficult Role In Fight Against Inflation

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve faces "a very, very difficult role" in its battle against inflation, chairman William Miller said yesterday.

He emphasized that the Fed remains committed to reducing inflation below present "unacceptable" levels. But he added that he is anxious that the Fed avoid adopting overly restrictive monetary actions that could plunge the nation into a recession, which he predicted would compound inflationary woes.

He also predicted that the fight to achieve price stability, lower unemployment and a stable dollar will be "a long one." Speaking at a seminar here sponsored by government securities dealers, Mr. Miller warned: "There is no six-month solution to our problems of inflation, the dollar and employment. It has got to be a sustained effort over the next five, six or seven years."

Commenting on his widely publicized vote against a recent decision by the Federal Reserve Board to raise the discount rate to 7 1/4 from 7 percent, he said: "I would have preferred to have seen how the (monetary) aggregates were behaving and how the real economy was behaving" for a longer period before increasing the rate.

In the past, the Fed "hasn't been terribly successful" in avoiding creating problems by overly restrictive monetary policy, he said, adding: "And this time, it is important that we don't overshoot."

Mr. Miller also reiterated his strong opposition to wage and price controls. The only condition that would justify controls would be "a world war," he said. "I would prefer to have a serious recession to wage and price controls," he said. Controls "don't work, they're inequitable, and they cause even more serious problems later on," he argued.

## Jury Upholds SCM's Claim Against Xerox

By Robert E. Tomasson

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12 (NYT) — The jury in SCM's antitrust case against Xerox yesterday reversed two of the verdicts it reached Monday, thus sustaining SCM's major remaining claim against Xerox.

The verdict switch came after Judge Jon Newman directed the nine-member panel to reconsider the two "yes" and one "no" verdicts that, he said, "appeared to be inconsistent."

The implied directive to the jury was that the three verdicts should be either all "yes," which would sustain the SCM charge of being illegally excluded by Xerox from the market for plain paper copying machines, or all "no," which would have meant the substantial collapse of the SCM case. The jury returned a yes verdict on all three.

Monday, the jury found Xerox liable for maintaining a monopoly (11T, July 12). With yesterday's switch, SCM stands to collect up to \$225 million from Xerox, compared with just \$48 million or so if the "no" verdict had stood.

Judge Newman has directed the jurors to return to court July 19 to consider the exact amount of damages to be assessed against Xerox.

**Van Dyk Suit Begins**

In a related development, a similar suit against Xerox brought by the relatively small Van Dyk Research Co. goes before a federal jury in Newark tomorrow. Van Dyk, a 14-year-old copier maker that has filed for reorganization under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, also contends that Xerox illegally developed and maintained an illegal monopoly in the copier market.

Monday, the jury found that, prior to January 1969, Xerox did not "engage in any conduct, other than obtaining or exercising lawful patent power, that had any tendency to exclude others from plain paper copying."

The jury had also answered "no" to the question: "Was any exclusionary conduct engaged in by Xerox, other than obtaining or exercising lawful patent power, a proximate cause of SCM's not entering into plain paper copying in January 1969?"

The jury then answered "yes" when asked whether a 1956 agreement by Xerox to purchase some early copying patents had been "a proximate cause of SCM's not entering into plain paper copying in January 1969."

In a sometimes strenuous argument with the lawyers, the jury out of the courtroom, Judge Newman said that the inconsistency of the verdict was that while the jury rejected a broad characterization involving a monopoly charge as of 1969, it accepted a narrow instance of monopoly.

**Stocks Gain On Wall St.**

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed slightly higher today in moderate trading, aided by some attractive second-quarter earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.64 to 824.83 while advances led declines better than 3-to-2. Volume was little changed at about 27 million shares compared with 27.47 million yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose.

On the Big Board, NCR rose 1 1/2 to 53 1/2 after reporting sharply higher second-quarter earnings. Owens-Illinois, forecasting improved results for the period, gained 1 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Among the companies reporting better quarter results were RCA, up 1/2 to 26 1/2, Georgia-Pacific, up 1/2 to 20 1/2, International Paper, up 1/2 to 34 1/2, Abbott Laboratories, up 1/2 to 34 1/2, and Walgreen Drugs, raising its dividend, gained 2 1/2 to 27 1/2.

Pet Inc. rose 2 1/2 to 54 1/2. IC Industries said it would proceed with its offer to buy Pet at \$55 a share after Pet and Hardee's Food System dropped merger plans. Hardee's lost 2 1/2 to 14 1/2 and IC fell 1 1/2 to 25 1/2.

British Petroleum tacked on 1/4 to 16 1/2.

## Extract from the chairman's report to the shareholders.

4th May 1978

Fiat's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting was held on second summons on 4th May 1978 in Turin. In his report, the Chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, stated that Company operations, particularly those of Ima Automobile Group, were aimed at achieving a profitability level in line with inflation "so as to ward off the risk of a net loss of capital."

But alongside the efforts of Fiat, which is planning to invest at least 3,000 billion lire in the next 3 years, a parallel effort must be made to tackle and solve the structural weakness of the Italian economic system vis-à-vis the systems with which we have to compete.

"There can be no free trade area," Agnelli added, "without the same rules for all and without adequate sanctions for those who transgress them."

"Ten years ago we began the process of transforming Fiat into a modern industrial holding company encouraged by the breaking down of customs barriers within the European Community." Thara should, however, be no illusions that one big market can be created without a corresponding government authority. The direct election of the European Parliament scheduled for the spring of 1979 will therefore be of considerable importance. "Equally decisive," Agnelli concluded, "is the European industrial policy and the development of advanced technology sectors. The European economy can only expect a future of growth if it is able to institute a cycle of profit/research/innovation/profit type. Failing this, Europe will lag increasingly behind the United States and will find itself relegated to a subordinate, peripheral role." The Chairman then announced the results for 1977:

- consolidated Fiat Group sales: 11,449 billion lire (\$2,70 billion in 1978);
- Fiat Group investments: 1,001 billion, of which 803 in Italy and 198 abroad (813 billion total in 1976);
- Fiat Group employees: 341,693, of which 266,801 in Italy (328,872 world-wide in 1976).

Results achieved by the operating Groups:

**Automobiles:** Fiat, Autobianchi, and Lancia cars and derived versions delivered in 1977: 1,348,750 units (1.4% more than in 1976). 702,972 units were delivered in Italy (1% more than in 1976). 645,778 abroad (2.2% more than in 1976).

**Commercial and Industrial vehicles:** IVECO sold more than 107,000 commercial and industrial vehicles (2.3% more than in 1976). Italian sales amounted to 42,358 units (11% down on 1976).

**Agricultural Tractors:** sales amounted to 63,517 units (1.9% down on 1976).

**Construction Machinery:** sales totalled 9,505 units (Fiat-Allis), an increase of 6.1% over the previous year.

**Steel:** Teksid was set up as a limited company on 1st January 1978 and maintained its position in the market. Total converted production amounted to 2,114,000 lingot tonnes (2,195,000 in 1976).

**Components:** Ima companies of the Group achieved a turnover of 964 billion lire.

**Machine Tools and Production Systems:** business volumes were higher than in the previous year.

**Civil Engineering and Land-Use:** new business amounting to about 700 billion lire was acquired in 1977.

**Energy:** good results were achieved in both gas turbines and aviation.

**Rolling Stock and Rail-based Transportation Systems:** demand held satisfactory levels.

**Tourism and Transport:** Venfane recorded a great increase in its business in the tourist area.

For Fiat S.p.A., 1977 closed with a net profit of more than 63 billion lire. The Shareholders Meeting approved a resolution to distribute a dividend of L. 150 per share and to allocate one preference share for every 100 shares owned, without distinction between ordinary and preference stock, utilising the Company's own shares acquired in accordance with the Shareholders Meeting resolution of 29th April 1977.





## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 12

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. in Yr	P/E	100s
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0
30% ACF	2.10	1.91	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0	34.0	34.0	1.1	34.4	24.0



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## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72
1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72
1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72
1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72	1 M. 7/12/78	2.71/2.72

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Price	Market	Price	Market	Price	Market	Price
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84

## Tokyo Exchange

July 12, 1978

Market	Price	Market	Price	Market	Price	Market	Price
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Bond	Price	Bond	Price	Bond	Price	Bond	Price
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84

## Paris Commodities

(Flowers in French francs per metric ton)

Commodity	Price	Commodity	Price	Commodity	Price	Commodity	Price
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84

## Gold Options

(Prices in \$/oz)

Option	Price	Option	Price	Option	Price	Option	Price
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84
Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84	Amsterdam	2.84

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July, 1978



هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

Closing Prices, July 12, 1978			Petition	
YORK (AP) -			25% 26%	
twins list is a			16% 17%	
National Secu-	Crowd	24% 27%	17% 18	
rities and	Crowds	26% 27%	1% 1	
Investment	Cutler Fed	1% 2%	20% 20%	
Co. and	Danly	20 21	18% 19%	
Industrial			10% 11%	

[illegible]

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES

### IMPROVED RESULTS IN 1977

Group net income for 1977 was F.F.r. 260 million vs. F.F.r. 166 million in 1976. This result does not include income from the Frigg gas field in the North Sea, which was sold in the second half of 1977. However, income from the increased income from other production areas, especially from oil which began operating in Indonesia, North America and Algeria. The result also reflects refining and marketing losses in Western Europe, where prices increase lagged far behind cost increases. It should be noted that refining and marketing have remained profitable in the United States, as in most major countries and Australia, and that as a result of reorganization of the tanker fleet sector, the impact of tanker shipping costs on the consolidated results has been reduced.

1977 Consolidated Results (F.Fr. million)	
Sales (net of taxes) .....	53,440
Shareholders' equity (after income allocation) .....	8,312
Capital expenditures .....	8,729
Cash flow .....	2,673
Net income (including minority interests) .....	260
Operating Statistics (millions of tons)	
Crude oil resources .....	71.1
Refinery runs .....	50.3
Sales of finished products .....	52.9
Quantities transported .....	20.7
Net Unit Dividend of CFP Share .....	Fr. 9.40

Prospects for the near future depend upon the situation of European refining and marketing, where losses have affected the amount of funds allocated for exploration. Disengagements may also be necessary in the European refining and marketing sectors. However, a few positive factors are on the horizon for the Group. Now that development work for the Frigg gas field in the North Sea is completed and that the Bekapai and Handil fields in Indonesia are operating

at full capacity, income from these new production areas should be on the rise and the Group will be able to cover its needs for capital. The Group has covered 70% of investments as against only 50% in 1976. Thus, conditions should improve progressively, allowing the Group to pursue its primary role as producer of oil. At the same time, it must consolidate and expand its worldwide market for natural gas, uranium, and coal, while continuing research into new products and services. The Group's activities are diversified in order to cover various sectors of the oil industry, and know-how accumulated in the domain of organization of complexes, are being effectively applied in the area of industrial cooperation. Two important industrial cooperation agreements were signed in 1976 with the Abu Dhabi Emirate and one with Iran. Several projects are being negotiated with governments of the Middle East, Africa and South America.

on July 10, 1978

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**

U.S. \$61.06  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.  
U.S. \$44.49  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Eisever, Huidren & Eisever N.V. Herengracht 24, Amsterdam

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12 Month Stock				Sls.		Close		Chge		12 Month Stock				Sls.		Close		Chge					
High	Low	Div	Yld	P	P/100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P	P/100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P	P/100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P	P/100s
1239	276	Stidwell	.231	2.34	124	114	99	18	+	4	+	441	225	WashPot	.60	1.5	9	294	396	391	+	+	+
1240	4	SlpPrud	wt	4	16	29	29	29	+	4	+	225	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1241	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1242	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1243	4	SlpPrud	wt	4	16	29	29	29	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1244	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1245	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1246	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1247	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1248	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1249	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1250	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1251	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1252	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1253	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1254	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1255	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1256	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	224	224	
1257	34	Stidwell	.601	2.1	182	12	12	12	+	4	+	224	224	WRIT	1.80	7.5	4	201	214	224	2		

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	1976	1977	6 months	1976	1977
Revenue .....			Revenue .....	2,020	1,710
Profits .....	51.29	45.96	Profits .....	149.00	124.00
Per Share .....	1.73	1.55	Per Share .....	1.44	1.20

This handy reference work contains salient facts and figures on Swiss securities listed officially on the exchanges or traded over

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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## Television's Secret

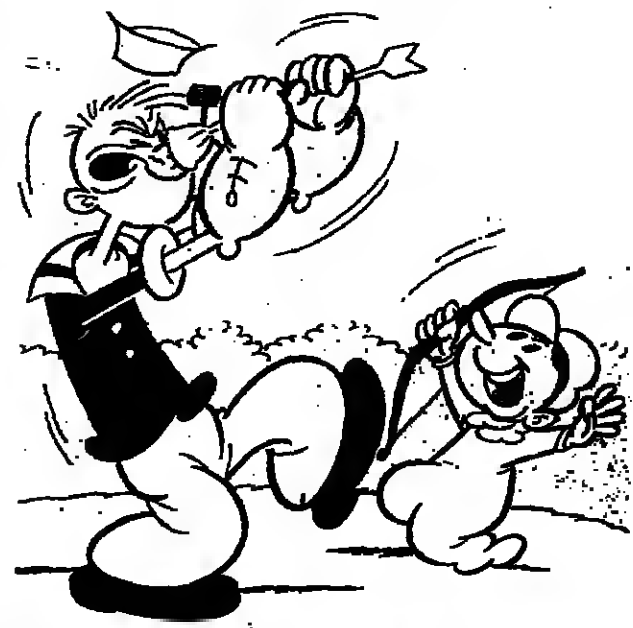
## Court Orders Payson Estate To Pay the Me

It could not be learned immediately whether the executors would appeal the decision.

in your back. But the psychopaths in this country can't seem to get organized, so the networks don't mind making them the heavies week after week after week."

## Popeye Loses to the U.S. Violence Code

Segar was 44 years old when he died in 1938, but his strip was already a big success, appearing in hundreds of newspapers and with a popular radio version, Bud Sagendorf, who draws Popeye today.



peye never did hurt anyone unless it was absolutely necessary, but the silly part of it is, that violent shows are still being seen on TV all over the country and nobody objects. It doesn't make sense to impose different rules on the new shows."

Someone else might have been perplexed, but Yockman Meroz, Israeli ambassador to West Germany, was reported to be "very pleased" with a eulogy to him delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was under the impression that he was dead. The premature eulogy came about like this: Meroz was supposed to have met last week with Klaus Boelling, the West German government spokesman, but canceled the meeting. Boelling was passed a note saying that Meroz was "perished," which literally means "killed" but is also a German slang term for "canceled." Boelling, believing Meroz to be dead, passed the word to Schmidt, who delivered a warm eulogy.

In French Polynesia, Princess Caroline of Monaco said that it's "tough" if the world thinks her wedding to Philippe Junot was too small. She also said that she wants to have at least four children. "I was getting married for myself. I was not getting married for the public," she told reporters. "I didn't want my wedding to be a three-ring circus. It's my own personal affair. I don't care what the world says. It was for me and it was for the reason I was getting married. The people I love and wanted to be there. The press is upset, but that's tough." Caroline and Junot were married in relatively small, private civil and religious ceremonies in the palace in Monaco last month, to the consternation of some of the press and public. Junot said that they will be moving into a new apartment in Paris. Asked if they plan to have children, Junot, 38, said, "Absolutely, and I want 21." "Oh, yes," she added, she wanted to have a large family. "I starts from four," she said. The couple have been honeymooning in

Pele, the soccer star who led Brazil to three world championships, and wound up a 22-year career with the New York Cosmos, said that he and his wife, Rose, would be divorced because "Rose does not want to travel with me." He added "I cannot change my life at this stage. I have been traveling for 25 years. Rose says it has to stop, but cannot. I love her, and she love me, but sometimes it is better to live separated. Sometimes Go wants it that way." The couple has three children.

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Mr. and Mrs. Habib D. Jabagi of Jordan will be arriving in London in the second week of July 1978 to attend the ceremony for Mr. Jabagi to receive his Doctorate Degree in Civil Engineering from the London College of Applied Sciences and the New London University. Mr. Jabagi has been in the Engineering and Contracting business in the Middle East for the last three years. He has graduated from the American University of Beirut as Civil Engineer in 1964-1965. He will then travel to Saudi Arabia to hold the post of General Manager for the Development and Construction Establishment in Qassim.

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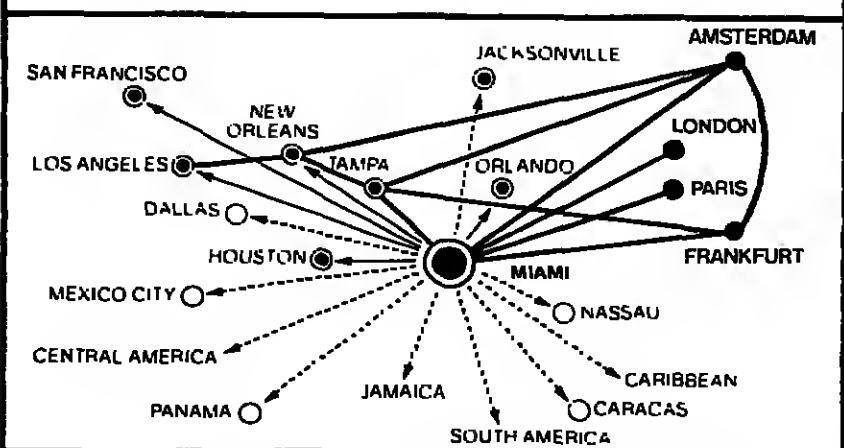
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